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THE HUDDLESTONS.

*To the memory of the greatest of all "our
family" heroines, Amelia Frances Sophia
Huddleston (1831-1910).*



CAPT. JOHN HUDDLESTON, 18th Foot,
b. 1789, d. 1850.

Printed for Private Circulation Only.

THE HUDDLESTONS

BY A
HUDDLESTON
FOR THE
HUDDLESTONS

Geo. Huddleston

[^{V.}PART] I.

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FOREWORD

THIS sketch was conceived with the intention of limiting it to a brief record of our own particular branch of the Lincolnshire Huddlestons. But I have let myself go a bit further.

And, while writing, the idea occurred to me of compiling a sort of "Who's Who" of the family from the earliest times.

This "Who's Who" was prepared very roughly, and sent to Christophe Roy Hudleston to check. He turned it into a more complete record than I had dreamt of, and it appears at the end of this book under the heading, "Some Huddlestons and Hudlestons."

To C. Roy Hudleston I owe much. I have to thank him for valuable help in many directions. Although he is still in the twenties, he has studied genealogy since he was nine. Family history seems to be part and parcel of his being, and I could have produced but little without his aid. Many of his valuable comments appear as foot-notes and otherwise in this book.

Also I have to thank the many who have courteously and kindly assisted me with information, notably:

The Rev. Walter Lewty, of Rowston, Lincs.

The Rev. R. Pell, of Branston, Lincs.

Mr. John Bean King, a research worker and antiquary, of Lincoln.

Mr. Reginald L. Hine, the talented author of "A History of Hitchin."

Mr. T. F. C. Huddleston, of Cambridge.

Mr. William Maxwell Batten, of Finchley, a cousin both on the Batten and Huddleston sides, his mother, Sophia Huddleston, daughter of Gent Huddleston (b. 1796), having married William Henry, son of Dr. Joseph Hallet Batten, my maternal great-grandfather, who was for many years Principal of Haileybury.

G. HUDDLESTON.

NOTE.—A London newspaper article, published in 1927, commenting on the petition of William Reginald Joseph Fitzherbert Herbert Huddleston claiming to be co-heir to the Barony of Montagu, adds a word or two to the family history. I quote from it:—

“One member of the family was hung, drawn, and quartered.”

I am sorry I cannot trace the Huddleston who achieved this notoriety, or I would have entered particulars in the appropriate place. To have a member of one's family name “hung” is a happening that should be forgotten. To have one drawn and quartered also is a trifle distinctive.
—G. H.

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CHAPTER I.

THE SURNAME, CREST AND MOTTO.

THERE are several ways of spelling the family surname. Thus at the present time we find it spelt with one "d," two "d's," with and without a final "e," and in other forms.

If we go back to earlier times we come across Huddilston, Hodylston, Hurlston, and numerous quaint variations. Among them is Huddylston, to be found in a grant to John of that name dated March, 1478.* Very frequently we find "de Huddleston," indicating that the name is derived from the Yorkshire village in which the family once lived.

In "Forgotten Lincoln" we read:—

"There was attached to St. Peters-at-Pleas a chapel known as Hodylestons Chauntrie, originally founded by Robert de Huddlestone, a wool stapler, of Lincoln, in 1375."

The church of St. Peters-at-Pleas (*ad placita*) has disappeared long ago, together with the old chauntrie, though well-authenticated records of their past existence remain.

The method of spelling the surname hardly matters. William the Conqueror could not put more than a cross for his signature. Moreover, when the people of England were being formed into a nation, those who could write at all spelt their names according to whim or fancy, and varied the spelling as often as they chose, sometimes using different forms in one document. Still later, Shakespeare did the same sort of thing; so did Walter Raleigh and numberless others. In mediæval times no one knew how to spell, for the simple reason that our language was in the course of formation from Latin, French, and other tongues. What is more interesting, however, than the method of spelling our name is its derivation.

* See transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Vol. xliii, by C. Roy Hudleston, who also tells me that in 1275 John Hudleston, of Millom, is described as "John de Oddelston." Someone chuckled his H's in very early days! This was the Johan de Odelstone who was with Edward I. at Caelaverock.—G. H.

One derivation of our surname is that it was a corruption of the words, "Hurl the Stone," and had some connection with a quarry the family owned. But beyond legend or invention there is little to support the theory, excepting only the quarry, which did, in fact, exist. There certainly is another argument that lends some colour to the story. In 1576 the books of Trinity College, Cambridge, record that Hugh Hurlston took his B.A. degree; and similarly it is noted that Geoffrey Hurlston was collated Prebendary of Lichfield in 1598. It is known that both of these were Huddlestons.

Nor can any authority be found to support the idea that the name is derived from "Athelstan," and to talk, as some have done, of the family being descended from King Athelstan is sheer nonsense.

A more plausible derivation is that given by Tristram F. Croft Huddleston, of Cambridge, in a brief sketch of the family he has written. In this he says:—

"Apropos of this old family, it would be well to record what Professor Skeat, the well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar, told me about the probable origin of the name. It denotes, he thought, the seat ('ton') of Huddil, or little Hudda, a name very frequent in Anglo-Saxon chronicles. This seat may or may not have been the famous Huddleston quarry, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, which still appears in Carey's maps as Huddleston Park, the limestone from which, known as magnesian, was employed in the building of York Minster, King's College Chapel, the Chapel Royal at Windsor, and King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster. When my own college chapel (King's, Cambridge), for many years incomplete, was finished, it was with a less beautiful, if more durable, stone from Northamptonshire. By that time the Yorkshire quarry had been exhausted."

A seemingly more authoritative derivation is given in a local Cambridgeshire paper published in 1926. It reads:—

"To go to beginnings, the York manuscript states that the Hodelstons derive their name from Hodelston, where they were seated for several generations antecedently to the conquest. Sir John de Hodelston was one of the great Council who subscribed in 1301 to the celebrated letter to Pope Boniface, declaring that their King (Edward I.) was not to answer in judgment for any rights of the Crown of England before any tribunal

under heaven, and that, by the help of God, they would resolutely and with all their force maintain against all men."

C. Roy Hudleston, commenting on these varying opinions, says:—

"T. F. Croft Huddleston communicated Skeats' letter to me, in 1923 I think, and I forwarded it to the Admiral, who remarked (and I think correctly): 'It is interesting but rather beside the point, because Domesday gives Hunchilhuse as the name of the place which afterwards became Huddleston.' In the time of the Confessor the owner was Hunchil, and at the Norman Conquest it was granted to Ilbert de Laci. Later, one Nigel, from his name obviously a Norman, came into possession, and he thus became "de Huddleston." Huddleston is two miles W.S.W. from Sherburn, and its quarry produced some fine white stone.

"Huddleston is one of the eight townships which compose the parish of Sherburn, in Elmet. Of these only three are mentioned at Domesday, of which Huddleston is one. All three were then belonging to Ilbert de Laci, the Baron of Pontefract.

"As to the statement given in the Cambridge Chronicle of 1926, it is most misleading. The York manuscript probably never existed, and certainly our family was not seated at Huddleston for many years before the Conquest. J. H. Round, in his 'Peerage and Pedigree,' dismisses the theory of our Saxon origin in Vol. II., pp. 88-9. He says that the Hudleston names given by some writers as being seated at Huddleston *ante* the Conquest are sufficient to prove that the family was not Saxon. T. F. C. Huddleston says that the 'seat of the Huddlestons *may or may not have been* the famous Huddleston quarry.' It was unquestionably; no particle of doubt remains as to that."

This is sufficiently conclusive for me. I accept C. R. Hudleston as an authority before the surmises of others. What I don't understand is how the name Hunchilhuse became changed to Huddleston.*

* An explanation that helps somewhat is given in "The Old Kingdom of Elmet," by Edmund Bogg. "Here, at the Domesday survey, dwelt one Hunchel or Huddor, a Saxon, from whence it has been said the place received its name; but "hudr" or "huddel" in old English meant "a heap, an abundant accumulation." Bogg goes on to suggest that the name of the place was derived from the quarry and its plentiful supply of stone.

In the lists of Lincoln Parliamentary representatives printed in "Forgotten Lincoln" and confirmed in other Lincolnshire records†, the earliest bearing the family name was Alanus de Huddleston, M.P. in 1322, 1324-5, and 1328. The earliest Mayor was Robert de Huddleston, 1341. Then we find Johannes de Huddleston, Bailiff of Lincoln in 1361 and 1367, Mayor in 1371, and M.P. in 1376, 1377, and 1380.

The Christian name John, either in its Latin or English form, occurred frequently in Lincoln records between 1361 and 1456, and at intervals afterwards down to the time of my grandfather, John (1789-1850). The name John is, however, a common one.

As to the family motto, "Soli Deo honor et gloria," the following letter appeared in *The Times* in May, 1924:—

"To the Editor.

"Sir,

"I would suggest that the Swaythling Tudor Cup* may have belonged to the noted family of Hudleston, of Milom Castle, Cumberland, and elsewhere, as they used the motto 'Soli Deo honor et gloria.' The cup has the hallmark 1500, and about that date there were two noted Sir John Hudlestons, the second of whom was Sheriff of Cumberland, 1507, Governor of Sudeley and Gloucester Castles, and Sheriff of Gloucester, and died 1511. After that the family split into branches, which are still represented; but the main line of Millom, after nearly ruining itself in the Royal cause, ended with heiresses about 1750. I am not actually certain that they used this motto in 1500, but they did so generally after, and probably from an earlier period.

"Yours obediently,

(Signed) "H. S. COWPER, F.S.A."

It is evident that the same motto has been used by all main branches of the family for many centuries. How, when, or where it was first adopted is mere legend.

† Extracted by John Bean King.

* This cup belonged to the Campions, of Danny. It was sold in 1924. A writer in *The Times* points out that Soli Deo, etc., was the motto of the Leather Sellers Co., of London, and that it was probably made for them. Our own legend is that the motto was granted to Sir Richard Hudleston, of Milom, on the field of Agincourt (1415). The motto was not an uncommon one.—C. Roy Hudleston.

Tristram F. C. Huddleston writes, in his memoir referred to already :—

“ The old Huddleston crest is interesting. It is a scalp held up by two mailed arms.* The legend is that the Knight of Millom had been taken prisoner in Palestine, and lay bound in a dungeon, with his long hair fastened to a beam. Him a fair Saracen loved, and, in the darkness of the dungeon and in the agitation of her feelings, she not only cut her knight's bonds but scalped him withal. How long they lived happily together at Millom is not known, but this huge† castle on the Cumberland coast fell on evil days. In the Civil War it was stoutly held for Charles, and as stoutly battered by the North Country Parliamentarians. Its owners were heavily fined as malignants, and they themselves completed their downfall by unfortunate speculations in iron minings. Its last heiress married Sir Hedworth Williamson, who sold all to the Lowthers.”

Yet another description of the crest is this :—

“ The scalpe of a mannes hedde, the inner side rawe and bluddy, the outside heary.”

This description, taken from a manuscript by Mrs. Stephanie Huddlestone, appeared, I am told by C. Roy Hudleston, in Metcalfe's “ Book of Knights ” (1885), and is the description given when Sir John Hudleston was knighted in 1533. It fits exactly representations in Sawston Church and Hall.

* The proper description is :—Two arms dexter and sinister, embowed, vested argent, holding in the hands a scalp proper, the inside gules. The legend has various forms.—C. R. Hudleston.

† Millom Castle was never of very great size.—C. R. H.

CHAPTER II. OF THE HUDDLESTON FAMILY GENERALLY.

APART from Huddlestons who have settled for many years in Hampshire, Suffolk, and other counties, there are in England three main branches of the family. We may call them the Cumberland, Cambridge, and Lincoln Huddlestons, although the last are no longer to be found living in Lincolnshire.

All these branches claim descent not only from the Huddlestons of Millom Castle, in Cumberland, but go further back to those of the name who had their domicile in the Yorkshire manor of Huddleston, or Hodylston* (once known as Hunchilhuse), in, or soon after, the days of William the Conqueror. The earliest known Huddleston to live in this place was Nigel, who became a monk in his old age. He lived there somewhere about the year 1100. Of his descendants, Richard was the last to reside at Huddleston. Richard's uncle, Sir John, married, between 1240 and 1250, Joan, daughter and heiress of Adam de Boivill of Millom, and, inheriting that property went to live in Cumberland.

The Lincoln branch was established long before any of the name went to Cambridgeshire. Although some believe that early in the fourteenth century a Huddleston from Lincoln bought property in Sawston, formerly called Salstone, and others say that one of the Sawston Huddlestons, turning Protestant in the sixteenth century, went to live in Lincolnshire, I have found nothing in support of either theory.

The connection between the Huddlestons of Millom and Hutton John, the seat of the Cumberland branch, and

* Referred to in Domesday book as follows:—"Yorkshire—Land of Ilbert de Laci—Manor:—Hunchilhuse (Huddleston). Hunchil had one curucate to be taxed. Land to half a plough. Ilbert now has it and it is waste Value in King Edward's time 10s. 8d." Stephanie Huddleston seems to think that Hunchil was the originator of the family name. Roy Huddleston thinks that Nigel, who appears as holding two Knights' fees *circa* 1110, was a Norman who followed de Laci and had the land granted to him, or it is possible that he got it by marriage. Nothing either way can be proved..

those of Sawston Hall, Cambridge, is clearly traceable, whereas the early relationship between the Lincoln Huddlestons and either of the other branches, apart from tradition is not quite so evident. All that can be said is that the same surname is common to each, the slight difference in spelling between the Hudlestons of Cumberland and the rest counting for nothing.

And beyond the fact that the surname is the same, all three branches have used or held for centuries, so far as is known, the same arms and crest. Another point in common is that from the earliest days in which their names can be traced, members of all three families have held leading and responsible positions in their respective counties. Some inference may also be drawn from the fact that Sir Adam Hudleston, who died in 1322 and was the son of the first Hudleston owner of Millom Castle, possessed land in Lincolnshire, where also there is trace of John de Hudleston of Cumberland in 1274.*

The point need not be laboured. What we do know is that when Lincoln ranked as the fourth seaport of England—strange as it is to think of that inland city as a seaport nowadays—and when it was constituted, in 1352, one of the six British markets for wool, markets which had previously been held in Flanders, Huddlestons were already established there. Their names constantly recur, either as Sheriffs, Mayors, or Members of Parliament for Lincoln, from the fourteenth century onwards.

William, one of the brothers of my grandfather, was Sheriff in 1818, and Mayor in 1821; Gent Huddleston, another brother, was Sheriff in 1843. These were the last two among the direct predecessors of our branch of the family who held official appointments in the city. John, our grandfather, who was born at Branston, quite near Lincoln city, on the 19th February, 1789, joined the 34th Foot as an ensign on the 22nd December 1808, and never returned to his native county; but his son, Graham Egerton, was there in 1850-51 on a visit for shooting.

William, above referred to, and before him his father, Thomas Huddleston, were both merchants of Lincoln, and prior to their time a namesake of mine, George Huddleston, was in partnership with one James Croft, whose son he made his heir. It was this son, George Croft, godson

* John Bean King.

of George Huddleston, who took the name of Huddleston when he inherited his godfather's fortune.

The Lincoln Huddlestons were probably at their zenith between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, though many of them held ecclesiastical appointments in the Cathedral up to the seventeenth century, and others were merchants or public servants afterwards.

Naturally, in the course of centuries there were many ramifications of the Lincolnshire Huddlestons. We, however, are concerned principally with those from whom we believe ourselves to be directly descended; those who lived in Rowston, Branston, and elsewhere in Lincolnshire.

So far as I know, not one member of our family—not one, at least, who bears the name and has Huddleston blood in his veins—lives now, either in the town or county, to represent the once flourishing Lincolnshire branch of the family.

And, with the exception of the home in Louth of the widow of the late Thomas Roderick Huddleston—herself a descendant of the Rainsforths, an old Lincoln family—not an acre of land, nor a foretime residence, remains in our name. Whatever possessions there were have all gone. A tombstone here, a vault there, or some half-forgotten record is all that is left to show that, once upon a time, the Lincolnshire Huddlestons played no small part in the history of the county.

I know nothing personally of Hutton John, and have only visited Sawston on a few occasions.

Never can I forget the thrill when I entered the old village church at Sawston for the first time, and saw upon its walls and flooring the many deeply interesting memorials to past Huddlestons. It would be impossible to analyse my feelings, or to describe the conflicting thoughts which rushed through my mind as I gazed in wonderment, not unmingled with a sense of pride, unwarranted perhaps, at these undying testimonies to those who once had been counted great.

But probably my most predominant sentiment was a poignant feeling of sadness at the thought that members of the family, still living at the Hall, could never enter the church in which their ancestors had worshipped without what amounts to a special dispensation. They were

the only branch* of the family who, when the church had changed to Protestantism, at the time of the Reformation, had remained firm in the ancient faith, and as a consequence were barred from further services in the church. So it is that the place of worship which for centuries was attended by Sawston Huddlestons; the church where the crypts are literally filled with past generations of the family, and where all these memorials were set up, has scarcely been entered by one of the Cambridgeshire Huddlestons for nearly 300 years! Whatever his faith may be, every Huddleston must look on this church as ground sacred to our family. And whatever his faith may be, he must respect and honour the constancy of the Sawston Huddlestons in never swerving, as a family, from their religious tenets and beliefs.

Just across the boundary wall, and within a stone's throw of the churchyard, lies Sawston Hall, exactly as it was in its main features in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It was Queen Mary who gave the stones for its rebuilding from Cambridge Castle, when she ascended the throne shortly after the old Hall had been burnt down; the story is too well known to be repeated here.

Though I had never seen the Hall previous to my visit there in the spring of 1927, it looked very familiar to me. I recollected a picture of it my father had shown me more than 50 years before. I remembered his talking of the place, though why he did so I cannot imagine, and apart from this I had an unaccountably distinct feeling that I had been there before—perhaps in a previous existence!

Be this as it may, I had often pictured Sawston Hall, and thought of it always with a kind of veneration, even in my working days in India. Yet, strange to say, having gone to see the church I should never have entered the grounds of the Hall had I not been urged to do so, had I not almost been pushed through the gates by my wife, who was, if anything, more keen than I to see this historical home of the Cambridgeshire Huddlestons.

It is not intended in this sketch to make more than a passing reference to branches of the Huddlestons other

* The Hutton John people remained true to the Roman Catholic faith for more than a century after the Reformation, and but for the Civil War would almost certainly be Roman Catholics now. Andrew H., of Hutton John, who died in 1672, was an R.C., and it was his son who was brought up as a Protestant to save the estate.

than our own. I must, however, mention the extraordinary kindness and courtesy of Commander Eyre, R.N., the heir-presumptive to Sawston Hall through his Huddleston grandmother. He was in residence when we called, and, boring though it must have been to him, he showed us all over the house from basement to garrett; took us over the grounds, and gave us luncheon. We saw numerous reminders of the historical past—the celebrated priest's hole, or hiding-place, most ingeniously conceived and constructed; the private chapel, with its private pew approached from upstairs, so that the head of the house could pray while looking down on the congregation who entered below; the portraits of ancient Huddlestons, and particularly that of Father John, O.S.B., the friend and confessor of King Charles the Second. The whole house, furniture, and fittings seemed redolent with the atmosphere—perhaps the spirits—of past generations of the family. One could almost breathe this everywhere. But enough!

No one can say what the fates have in store for the Huddlestons of Hutton John and the Huddlestons of Sawston. Both branches have, of course, their trials and difficulties, their skeletons of the past, and menaces threatening the future. But, come what may, evil indeed will the day be that finds a stranger in possession of either of these historical houses. They are homes which have been guarded and held securely, from century to century, by successive generations, whether in peace time or in war, in tranquility or turmoil, in joy or in sadness. Long may present owners and their descendants be able to continue in these ancestral seats, whose very stones, by the constant association of ages, must have become imbued with the traditions of the name we cherish,

CHAPTER III

A BIT OF CHATTER PROMPTED PARTLY BY THE UNANSWERABLE QUESTION, "WHAT'S IN A NAME?" AND PARTLY BY OTHER DETAILS OF LITTLE OR NO IMPORTANCE.

To those who revel occasionally in allowing imagination to run riot there is undoubtedly food for speculation as to the causes of the frequent repetition of particular appellations in genealogical trees. Admitted that it is natural to find, in succeeding generations, the recurrence of common Christian names, there still remains a fascination in guessing at and ascribing reasons for others, which appear only rarely.

Take, for instance, the name "Penelope," which can hardly be termed commonplace. Why was it chosen for a comparatively recent arrival in our family? The parents say it was selected because the baby "looked a Penelope," and, associating it with a more familiar name, "Anne," had her christened accordingly.

There is nothing strange in this part of the story. What does seem curious is that the same name Penelope occurs first of all in the sixteen-thirty's, when it was used for a daughter of Sir William Huddleston, of Millom Castle, and then it comes three times running in the genealogical tree of a distinct off-shoot of the family who spell their surname with one "d" and an "e" at the end. A fragment of this pedigree was given by an old friend, named Norris, to my brother Willoughby a year or two after our Penelope had been christened.

One is prompted to ask whether some spirit of the past exercised an influence here? Or should we dismiss the idea of spiritual interference on the part of past Penelopes and replace it with the ordinary explanation "mere coincidence"? Personally, I like to think that even the most remote blood connections of the past have some influence on our lives; something quite indefinable and yet something that is perhaps even stronger than hereditary

likenesses, mannerisms, and so on. Who knows that the earlier Penelopes were not so named because "they looked the part"? Who can tell now that our Penelope is not an unmistakable replica of one of them?

It would be easy to speculate on a theme of this kind, but surely it is not too far fetched a conceit to believe that in some way or another past progenitors have, at least, a kind of guiding influence in shaping certain seeming trivialities in our lives?

Talking of our Penelope Anne, the following rhyme was sent by me to my daughter-in-law after the name had been given her firstborn:—

There was a young woman called Gwen,
Whose daughter, for short, was named *Pen*;
But should any man *Elope* with our *Anne*,
The rest of whose name is contained in this span,
He had better be dead than meet Gwen!

The middle of February is rather a fateful time in our family. More than one of the Lincolnshire branch was born or died on the 14th or very near it. For example, Thomas Roderick Huddleston died on the 14th February, 1919; Graham Egerton died on the 15th February, 1877; Cecil Huddleston on the 11th February, 1927. Some 300 years ago a certain Valentine Huddleston went to the United States, then a British Colony, and settled there. Was he, like my brother Willoughby's daughter, Valentine, born on the 14th February?* These are the only two Valentines I have traced in our family history. The 14th February was also my birthday, and my mother often said it was touch and go I was not christened Valentine. It is a far less common name than, say, William, George, or John, all of which occur frequently in the family pedigree. There are certainly some unusual Christian names also in the tree: instance, Gent, Alanus (Alan), or Rauff (Ralph), not to mention Purefoy Gauntlett, who, by the way, except in name was not a Huddleston at all. He himself said to me when we met in Calcutta some years ago: "I am not really a Huddleston; I am a Croft." Not a spot of our blood ran in his veins.

This brings me to some of those who have changed

* I am afraid there is nothing in this idea. The reference relates to a son of Nicholas and Mary Huddleston who was baptised Valentine in the Lincolnshire parish of Skellingthorpe on the 14th November, 1603, his parents having been married at the same place on the 2nd November, 1602. This Valentine is believed to have been the ancestor of many Huddlestons in America!

their surnames and become Huddlestons, though I have never learned of one who, being born a Huddleston, *changed from it, of his own free will, to some other.** In saying this I do not forget the son of Sir Robert Huddleston, who was a Jesuit known as John Dormer. I don't think he himself changed his name; if he did he acted for reasons of a nature other than that for which certain others have assumed the name of Huddleston. As a matter of fact, John Dormer was illegitimate, and it is probable that his parents gave him a name other than that of his father.† In any case, John succeeded in life; illegitimate though he was he seems to have been an exceptionally able and clever man. Naturally I do not refer to women, whose marriages caused of necessity a change of name.

To take the first instance already mentioned. The late Purefoy Gauntlett Huddleston was a son of Tristram Frederick Croft Huddleston, of Cambridge, who, in his family memoir referred to elsewhere, writes:—

“My grandfather, George Croft, was the second son and the godson of his father's old partner, George Huddleston, whose name and property he inherited in 1819.”

In an earlier part of the same memoir, T. F. C. Huddleston writes:—

“The Crofts were a Yorkshire family from Leeds. Two centuries ago they were in a partnership as silk mercers with Huddlestons of Lincolnshire, which ended about 1745.”

The memoir is not very clear as to what happened at Lincoln, but if the dates are correct a lapse of over 70 years between the ending of the partnership and the inheritance is not easy to understand. There were, I believe, some life tenures between, and this might account for a good many years.‡

* Since writing this my friend C. R. Hudleston tells me that Capt. Reginald Mowbray Chichester Huddleston has changed his name to Abney-Hastings. He married the Countess of Loudoun, and their son, Ian Huddleston Abney-Hastings, Viscount Mauchline, is heir to the title.

† Apart from this I am told by C. Roy Hudleston that the reason why John Dormer or Shirley adopted these aliases was to prevent his family from being accused of recusancy. Priests frequently assumed names to protect their relatives. Thus George Caterick, a descendant of the Millom branch, always called himself Hudleston.

‡ George Huddleston, of Croydon, d. 1784, left his property to various people in succession, and it was not until 1819 that George Croft eventually succeeded. G. H. is said to have been a son of Tristram H., of

three of their children. This last struck me as particularly pathetic, as none of their progeny survived. William and Gent were brothers of grandfather John Huddleston, but it was William's wife's name that I thought unusual. Although in a pedigree I had she was down as Esther Drummond, I was able to verify Easter as her real name, not merely from the tombstone, but from the church registers.

CHAPTER IV.

THE HUDDLESTONS IN INDIA.

MANY of the family have served in India, either as soldiers, sailors, or civilians. Practically ever since the days of Clive at least one of the name has been associated with our Eastern Empire, and in some degree has helped in its administration.

Perhaps the first to go out was John Hudleston*, who was appointed a cadet, or writer as young civilian members of the old East India Company were then called, in 1765.

John Hudleston belonged, appropriately enough, to the senior, or Hutton John, branch of the family. The spelling of his name indicates this, and I do not suppose anyone will squabble at my calling the "Hutton Johns" the senior branch. They, at least, are the only Huddlestons who have continued to live in the North, to which part of England the family belongs and where it originated.

Born in 1749, a son of the Rev. William Hudleston, Prebendary of Wells, John Hudleston, according to the custom of the period, entered the Honourable East India Company's service at the early age of 16. I am indebted to my friend, C. Roy Hudleston, for the following account of John's career:—

"No sooner had he landed at Madras than he received a letter telling him of the death of his father, and the consequent distress and almost destitute state of his mother, three brothers, and two sisters. 'This intelligence,' he wrote, 'found me at an age under 17

* I am afraid there was a still earlier member of the family connected with India, and to our shame one who appears to have been a black sheep! On November 23rd, 1609, Dixie Clitherowe, Samuel Huddlestone, Robert Wake and another were dismissed from the service of the East India Company. The why and wherefore are not stated, but ten days before this terrible sentence Clitherowe had petitioned to be made a factor. Hardly a serious crime, if indeed a crime at all, but it gives a clue to the suggestion that all four were malcontents, and in those days to be discontented was enough to lead to dismissal. Who this Samuel Huddlestone was it is hard to say, but one who bore the name was in Lincoln soon after and made good. (State Papers Colonial, East Indies 1513—1616, p. 198.)

years in a small room in the Fort Square (a very little godown with it), in which I messed with another writer, who went out in the same ship. . . . I knew no one in the community, and brought out but one letter of recommendation.' He went on to say how, in a land without a friend, he declared aloud and in the most solemn and enthusiastic tone that 'if God would grant me strength I *would work my fingers to the bone* . . . but I would raise myself and acquire the means of assisting my poor mother and the family.' "

Roy continues the narrative as follows:—

"After his struggles to improve his position he was, in 1777, appointed Resident with Hyder Ali, but on his not choosing to receive him, was sent Commissary with the Army in the expedition against Pondicherry. Next he became Resident at Nagore, a post he held for a year, till driven out by Hyder. He then became Military Secretary to Lord Macartney. All these appointments were badly paid. He also held the post of Resident at the Court of Tanjore (1785), and later became Member of Council at Madras. He was in India 21 years without having had in all that time two months' respite. He came home in 1785, married, and then returned as Member of Council, but ill-health compelled him to resign. Next he became a director of the East India Company, and in 1804 was elected to Parliament as Member for Bridgwater, a seat he held until 1806. In Parliament he spoke for the abolition of slavery, the discontinuance of Suttee, and other humanitarian causes. But his great work was the wisdom he showed in giving the Lawrences, cousins of his wife, commissions in the East India Company's service. John Lawrence was appointed in 1827, and Hudleston said to his sister: 'All your brothers will do well, but Henry has so much steadiness and resolution that you will see him come back a General. He will be Sir Henry Lawrence before he dies.' And he was.

"Dozens of others received appointments, and old John rarely made a mistake. His five sons were all in the E.I.C.S., one grandson, William, C.S.I., acting Governor of Madras 1881. Four grandsons were in the Madras Army, and one in the Bengal Army; one great-grandson on Indian railways, and another, Guy Hudleston Boisragon, V.C., in the 5th Gurkhas."

I have quoted Roy's account in extenso, first of all

because old John Hudleston's career was a remarkable one. He lived until he was 86, dying in 1835. The vow he made as a lad was very similar to like vows made by other Huddlestons years afterwards; and, lastly, because the account gives a clear illustration of what we so often find—one generation following another in an Indian career. His great-grandson, Andrew John Hudleston, joined Indian railways, and was serving on the Southern Mahratta when I was on the East Indian; unfortunately, we never met, though my brother Cecil knew him at Dharwar. He died in India at the age of 57, when Chief Engineer of the metre gauge section.

To come to our own branch of the family. My grandfather, John Huddleston (1789-1850), having served in the Peninsular War (1809-11) and fought at Busaco and elsewhere, went straight on to India. He was there with his regiment, the 34th Foot, as lieutenant and captain for seven years (1812-19). It was on this account that he missed being at Waterloo, and to miss a battle in those days meant generally to miss promotion.

Then his son, Graham Egerton (1831-77), served in India as ensign and lieutenant of the 8th Foot, now the King's Liverpool Regiment, before, during, and after the Mutiny of 1857-8. His official Mutiny record was:—

“ Present at the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi; at the action of Bulandshahr; affair at Aligarh; battle of Agra; affair of 2nd and action of 6th December near Cawnpore; and at the action of Khudaganj (medal and clasp).”

When I was stationed at Dinapore in the '80's, the Kings were in cantonments there. Colonel Egerton, who was commanding, had served with my father, and all the regiment were most friendly to me.

My father afterwards exchanged into the 52nd (Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry), with which he served in India and at home from 1861 to 1869. Afterwards, making still another exchange with the object of getting back to India, he joined the 70th, sailed for Bombay in the old trooper Crocodile in 1871, and died at Mooltan on the 15th February, 1877.

Imbued either by family history, tradition, or expediency, every one of Graham Egerton's sons, and there were no fewer than eight of them, went to India. Not only had their father served there, but both his wives had lived

there. Coupled with this, the boys had many relatives and connections in the East, and it is not surprising that, one by one, each of them went out, looking upon India as a sort of home and the most natural place in the world to go to, to serve and earn a living in.

In addition to the eight sons—one of his two daughters, Mabel, married Edward Thuillier Gastrell, of the Indian Army, then a captain and inspecting officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service troops. When Mabel's son, Everard Huddleston Gastrell, was born, in Srinagar on the 30th April, 1898, she died. Young Everard is now a captain in the Indian Army, stationed at Kohlapore as Assistant Political Officer, and was married in July, 1927, to Delicia Crampton, daughter of St. John C. Crampton, of Wimbledon.

Several other Huddlestons have served in India, as, for instance, Purefoy Gauntlett, a Croft Huddleston, who was in the Sappers. He was killed in the Great War near Ypres on the 25th March, 1916. A noble ending to a very promising life. In a family sketch written by his father he is very correctly described thus: "He had a singularly frank and genial disposition, thoughtful beyond his years, was handsome, like his mother, 6ft. 4in., with a span of seven feet."

CHAPTER V.

SOME VERY PERSONAL FAMILY HISTORY.

IN the early spring of 1877 there sailed from Bombay in the steamer *Trinacria*, accompanied by four young children, my recently-bereaved mother; the children were my younger brothers Cecil, Bob, and Ernest, and my sister Mabel.

My mother was bringing them to England to join her three other sons, George, Henry, and Willoughby, and her daughter Kate, the eldest of the lot. Kate had turned 16; Ernest, the youngest, was under 3.

For my mother, stunned by the recent death of her husband and left with practically nothing but a small pension, it was a case of making a new start in life, of finding a means of launching into the world eight children, not one of whom was capable of helping her.

Now the pension of a major's widow was in those days £70 a year, with what was called a "compassionate allowance" of £17 added for each child. This meant a total of less than £200 a year.

Providentially, some assistance came from George Batten, a most generous brother, and from Kate Strachey, an affectionate and never-to-be-forgotten sister. But, including everything, my mother's income was so small that it must have seemed to her, accustomed as she had been by her upbringing to a life free of any need for drastic economy, almost impossible to carry on. Yet I never remember her to have been otherwise than cheerful; I never once heard her complain, or even look downcast. On the contrary, she was always inspiringly brave and hopeful, and never by any chance allowed her children to realise the anxiety she must have felt, confronted as she was by the appalling need of keeping the wolf from the door. House rent, school fees, rates, clothes, food had somehow to be found. How to find them must have been an hourly problem.

If it is true that happiness can be attained by vanquishing desire, I can only say that our mother did not look for

it in that way, but found it rather in "duty"; in the "daily round." Otherwise there would have been a very deep gulf between any joy in life and the day's needs. However this may have appeared to mother; whatever her responsibilities may have been, her children were happy enough. If ever they realised what it was to be hard up, it did them no harm.

Looking back half a century, very few incidents stand out as exceptional, but if I was asked to say which was the happiest day of my life, I could truthfully answer—Christmas Day, 1877, when eight of us, brothers and sisters, sat down together and mother presided at our Christmas dinner. I can hear her saying now, after Grace: "The roast beef of old England, dears!" God knows we little thought of turkey and ham! The large family, very poor, very healthy, and very happy, was not unusual then, and surely it had some advantages!

"Very healthy." Yes, by the mercy of Providence, all the boys and girls were healthy, and doctor's bills negligible. I have no recollection of ever seeing a doctor in the house. They had inherited their mother's constitution. Apart from this, Bedford was one of the cheapest and best places for education in England. It was simply by good luck that our guardian, Colonel John Whiteside, happened to be living in Bedford when mother came home!

The years that followed were a continual struggle. The first to get away was Henry, who was sent off to sea in the year 1878. One less mouth to feed! How I envied him his good fortune, as I conceived it to be! My mother tried to console me by saying: "My dear boy, India is for you. You are my eldest son, and very soon you will have something far better than the sea to go to." India was always talked of by mother in capital letters!

But when I saw Henry's Mercantile Marine uniform, with its shining brass buttons, his big sea chest packed with immense sea boots and dungarees, his hook pot and pannikin, and other delightful requirements of an apprentice in a sailing ship, I could scarcely be comforted by thoughts of INDIA. I deemed it a shame, if not a disgrace, that a younger brother should go out into the world before me.

I had not long to wait. A letter came from my step-brother Frank, then in Burmah, saying that if I went

out to him he would look after me until I got appointed to the Punjab Police, for which my name was already down.

I sailed from London on the 10th July, 1879, and when passing Calcutta en route to Rangoon stayed a night with a Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E. Colonel Luard was consulting engineer to the Government Railway Department, and I had a letter of introduction to him.

Towards the close of 1879 Colonel Luard wrote to me, saying that he could get me a start on the East Indian Railway, if I did not mind beginning at the bottom of the tree. Small as the salary was—only 85 rupees a month—he regarded this as a far better opening than the Police. Railways, he said, were the coming thing.

Much against Frank's wishes, I acted on Colonel Luard's advice, and never regretted it. This, I think, is what led to three of us brothers turning to the Traffic Department of Indian Railways for a career.

To go back to Bedford days, with mother trying to get the rest of her children educated—I use the word "educated," though none of us could be given more than a smattering—I think I was the only one who got so far as to read, very indifferently I know, the writings of Ovid and the plays of Euripides, all the others having been taken from school even younger than I was. "Do without" was still the family motto, and continued so long after I had begun to contribute a mite to the family exchequer.

Those were not the days when youngsters wanted bread, butter, and jam all at once. They were perfectly content with bread and butter, or, if that could not be had, with bread and dripping. What they did want was plenty of it. "Do cut it thick, Mother!" was a constant cry.

Somehow or another, the next few years of greatest trial passed. Heaven alone knows how difficulties were surmounted, how splendidly they were faced. One by one the boys got out into the world. Willoughby, by the generosity of George Batten, went on to a training ship. Cecil went to Ceylon to learn tea making with a cousin, Willie Forsythe. Bob worked his way to Calcutta as assistant purser on a B.I. boat, and stayed with me at Jamalpore until he got a start on the Bombay Baroda Railway. Ernest, like Willoughby, went to sea. Kate got married, and for a few happy years mother, relieved from

financial worry, lived with Mabel only. When Mabel also married and left for India, mother was looked after, until the day of her death, by an affectionate companion, whom she loved very dearly. Her name was Jean Hotham, a very devoted, sympathetic, and lovable person, to whom we all owe a debt of gratitude.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FAMILY TREE AND A FEW COMMENTS ON GENEALOGY AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

IT is difficult to name a more ancient study than genealogy. Pedigrees date from primeval times, and we are given a very detailed family tree in an early chapter of Genesis.

This, however, is rather far back. Many pedigrees have been prepared since then, and, fortunately, something has survived about the Huddlestons. This is to be found in various records, some in glass, some on stone, and others on parchment or paper. Some are in detail, some are mere scraps, while others are names, often without dates. One of the earlier pedigrees of the family was compiled in the seventeenth century, and begins with the following preface :—

“ This pedigree, genealogy, or Lineall Descent of the Ayntient and right worthy Famylie of Hōdlestone of Salstone in the countey of Cambridg and of Hodlestone, Lords of Millom, in the countey of Cumberlande and of divers other Manners and Lordshipps, shewing their Matches and Alliances with many Princely and Honorable and Right Noble famyleyes, faithfully and carefully Drawne and collected out of the Publick Recordes of this Kingdom, Ayntient Deedes and Evidences, book of Armes and other venerable prooves by John Taylor at the Lute in Fleete Streete finished in Ann^o 1641.”

Unfortunately, I have not been able to get hold of this pedigree. According to “ Notes and Queries ” (4th Series), Vol. III., pp. 426-7, a copy of it was in the possession of the Rev. R. D. Dawson Duffield, LL.D., Sephton Rectory, Liverpool, in 1869. My brother Willoughby has searched for it in vain in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and in the British Museum catalogue.

To some people genealogy is anathema; to others it is an absorbing pursuit. Whether it is without interest, or whether it is an intriguing hobby, a few points strike me.

If genealogy is inborn and therefore unescapable, we must do what we can to restrain infatuation and remain modest. No one has any reason to be overproud of his pedigree. As a rule, beyond being born into some family by an unknown dispensation of fate, he has done nothing to contribute to its glory. And probably half the glory is due to the excellent maxim: "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." Again, genealogy may throw a great light on the past, but it cannot produce even a glimmer on the future.

It may be argued that family histories give us an ideal, some standard to live up to. This might be true if so many had not got hidden skeletons; if so many pedigrees did not run downhill from greatness and influence to littleness and obscurity. Although a Brahmin may glory in the pride of his present incarnation, a king must blush at the record of some of his forbears.

Perhaps the best that can be said is that a few exceptional ancestors have left us a standard to emulate. And yet if we look at the question of genealogy in its wider aspects, there is always before us the knowledge that we owe almost everything in the way of progress and civilisation to our forbears. Even if this was not so, it seems to me that we owe something to posterity. Family history is the basis of national history, which, in turn, is the nucleus of the history of the world, and it is essential that those who follow should be told a little of what their forbears accomplished, and how they accomplished it. It would be wicked to leave them with names and dates only, and yet our ancestors often forgot to leave even these!

Dates and names do not appeal to everyone. Many people cannot assimilate figures unless they are coated with something sweet or something sour. It would be a trial to have to learn the names and reigning years of all the Kings and Queens of England with every word of their life stories omitted.

Dates, moreover, are most elusive and easily forgotten. Often very diligent research is needed to discover a missing date. When found and noted there is nothing to indicate the vast amount of work involved in tracing it. No one can love mere dates!

Then, again, dates tie you down; enslave or bind you to time, if not to place. For my own part, I must confess

that I detest the limitations of exactness. When pedigrees are looked into imaginatively all sorts of strange happenings, tragedies, comedies, ghosts and spirits of the past spring to the mind, but unrestricted latitude is needed to picture them as you would like or as fancy may suggest. This, I think, is wherein lies the fascination and chief interest of pedigrees. Unfortunately, latitude is not permissible; all such thoughts must be subdued. Whatever clothing is given must be of solid material; romantic if perchance there be romance, prosaic if there be none. There must be no departure from absolute truth. In other words, not a hairsbreadth of licence from the common law of dates may be given to the circumstances with which they are associated. Never must there be anything in the nature of chiffon; never anything light, flimsy, or unreal. Just facts, facts put at their best if you will, but facts always.

Sometimes, naturally, happenings which are also facts strike us as unusual or as strange. These, of course, may legitimately be used when describing pedigrees. As illustrating the sort of thing referred to, the following example may be given. In 1784 there were born to my paternal great-grandparents, twin sons, who were baptised John and Gent and died as infants. Another son arrived three years later, and they called him John; and, after a further lapse, a fourth son came, whom they named Gent. I have seen portraits of John and Gent as young men; they were as like as two peas, and hard to distinguish one from the other; people, I am told, looked on them as twins throughout their lives. Among the Hindus there is a common superstition, if not a belief, that those who die when infants are reincarnated almost immediately. If there is any truth in this reincarnation theory, it looks as though the second John and Gent were examples of a speedy rebirth of their forerunners, the twins.

But to continue. I have often thought that family trees covering many generations would be more useful to the world in general if a sort of medical record was kept against each name, giving physical characteristics and a few other details, in addition to mere dates of birth and death. The record should be kept on a scientific basis for eugenic and other purposes, and should show, at least, cases of insanity, tubercular and similar features. Without going further, I leave the bare bones of this idea for the consideration of the Genealogical Society.

"Are you a genealogist?" asked Commander Eyre when we met at Sawston Hall, he being then heir-presumptive to the property.

"No," I replied.

"Nearly all Huddlestons are," was his comment, and there the conversation ended.

But the enquiry left an impression, unconscious as I was of it at the moment.

At about the same time a certain event opened my eyes to the importance of knowing something about ancestors and family history. It dawned upon me simultaneously that it was a duty to posterity to jot down what I could for the information of those who followed. I realised that few would look at a bare pedigree, whereas, conceivably, some might read a short narrative.

Now the event alluded to above was this:—

There lived an old lady, well over 90, who was possessed of considerable wealth.

"Do make your will," urged her solicitor.

"I will make it when I'm a hundred, and not before," was the answer. And nothing would persuade her to alter her determination.

She died intestate when she was 96; that is to say, before her hundredth birthday, and the estate had to be disposed of by others. Tongues began to wag.

"A wicked old woman!" said some.

"A dear, kind, old thing!" said others.

"Who on earth was she?" asked many who had never heard of her.

"A windfall for the lawyers!" agreed all.

As to relatives and connections, there were several generations of them; some known, some unknown, some lost sight of. All sorts of people had to be written to, all kinds of conundrums had to be examined, many decimals and details had to be examined. The estate was worth nearly £41,000. After commissions, costs, and other expenses had been met something over £29,000 remained to be distributed among about 120 relatives and connections. One received over £3,000, being a ninth share; another a fraction represented by $\frac{1}{8750}$ th! The descendants who belonged to big families got the smallest

shares—from which a moral may be drawn—and, of course, the well-to-do got big portions, on the principle, I suppose, “to him that hath,” etc.

I don’t know that anyone quibbled at the distribution, or argued over the correctness of his unexpected windfall, though I am told that the latest law about intestate estates may open up all kinds of questions. If this is true it speaks well for the solicitors, and also for the heroic relative who took it upon herself to become administratrix—a thankless task at the best!

I and my brothers, and also the sons of two deceased sisters, each received a share. Now the only member of our family who had ever heard of the old lady who died intestate was my brother Cecil. He was the only one of us all who until then had taken the slightest interest in genealogy. He it was who put in a claim of relationship on behalf of himself and his brothers, and, by the irony of fate, died before hearing the result. A cousin had also given intimation of our existence, so that it is hardly conceivable we should never have heard of our rights; but, still, the chief credit should go to Cecil.

And our rights, our legal rights, were apparently due to the fact that one of our maternal great-grandfather’s brothers was the father of the deceased.

I think that this case in itself is sufficient to show that ignorance of genealogy may be the cause of financial loss.

Realising this, and inspired by my visit to Sawston, I began to read family history. Shortly afterwards I had the unexpected pleasure of meeting C. Roy Huddleston, whose profound knowledge of past Huddlestons from the earliest times, ready help, and extraordinary enthusiasm encouraged me to further efforts.

For the purposes of this chapter I give below a curtailed pedigree of our branch of the family, beginning with great-grandfather Thomas, a merchant of Lincoln. All side lines, excepting mention of the first generations, are left out.

Thomas Huddleston = Mary Gent, niece of Mrs. Simpson
 b. 1750
 d. 1821

William = Easter Drummond, b. 1780
 Barbara = Wm. Bentley, b. 1782
 John & Gent, b. 1784 d. 1784
 John = Eliza McCammon, b. 1789 d. 1850
 Gent = Sophia Tyler, A daughter = Byron b. 1796 d. 1852

No surviving issue

William Augustus Frederick b. 1823 d. 1909
 John McCammon b. 1825 d. 1850
 Frederick Augustus b. 1827 d. 1829
 Eliza Emily b. 1828 d. 1920
 Charlotte b. 1837 d. 1921

Isabella Frances Leslie = Graham Egerton = Amelia Frances Sophia Batten
 b. 1830 d. 1830
 b. 1831 d. 1877

John Edward Leslie Egerton Francis
 b. 1853 d. 1924
 b. 1855 d. 1880

Katherine Laura, b. 1860 d. 1916
 George b. 1862
 Henry Batten b. 1864
 Willoughby Baynes b. 1866
 Cecil Grant b. 1868 d. 1927
 Robert Charles Trevor b. 1869 d. 1908
 Mabel Amelia b. 1871 d. 1898
 Ernest Whiteside b. 1874

THE HUDDLESTONS

To elucidate and enlarge the above pedigree, a few details are these :—

Thomas Huddleston = Mary Gent, niece of Mrs. Simpson.

William b. 1780	Barbara b. 1782	John & Gent b. 1784	John b. 1789	Gent b. 1796	a daughter
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Thomas lived first at Branston, and after John's birth, in 1789, moved to Lincoln, only a few miles distant. His wife, Mary, was a niece of a Mrs. Simpson, and her maiden name was Gent. She survived him.

The twins, John and Gent, born on 15th April, 1784, died the same month, John on 16th and Gent on 23rd April, 1784.

John, born 19th February, 1789, or, according to Branston Church register (the ink of which is faded and difficult to decipher), on 19th February, 1787, married Eliza McCammon on 25th May, 1821 at St. Anne's Church, Belfast.

Gent, born in 1796, became a solicitor in Lincoln, and was Sheriff of that city in 1843. He married Sophia Tyler in 1821, and died on 13th January, 1852. They had 15 children, several of whom died young.

Of the others mention need only be made of Sophia Huddleston, born 9th December, 1825. She married William Henry Batten, a son of Dr. Joseph Hallett Batten, M.A., D.D., F.R.S., and had issue one son, William Maxwell Batten, born 19th November, 1865, who in 1927 supplied me with information from which this note was prepared.

Another son of Gent's was Louis Phillip, born 11th June, 1843, of whom little is known except that he emigrated to Australia as a young man, and latterly lived in Sydney, where he is believed to have died about the year 1920. He is said to have married and left two sons and other issue.

Then there was Thomas Roderick, born 31st March, 1832, died 14th February, 1919, who lived a large part of his life in the United States, married three times, and had issue who settled in America. He returned to England with his last wife, who he married in 1887. She was a Lincoln girl, and came of well-known Lincoln stock, by name Elizabeth Rainsforth, daughter of William Rainsforth, J.P., and survives.

John Huddleston = Eliza McCammon.

William Augustus Frederick b. 1822 d. 1839	Mary b. 1823 d. 1909	John McCammon b. 1825 d. 1830	Frederick Augustus b. 1827 d. 1828	Eliza Emily b. 1828 d. 1920	Graham Egerton b. 1831 d. 1877	Charlotte b. 1837 d. 1921
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Of these seven children, three died young. As to the four others:—

Mary, known to our generation as Aunt Mary, born at Newport, Isle of Wight, married Major Frederick Henry Ibbetson, who died in Auckland, New Zealand, in 1875, leaving issue. Their daughter, Ella, survives.

Eliza Emily, known as Aunt Emily, born at Corfu, married at Belfast on 27th August, 1851, Andrew Forsythe (born 1813, died 1896) and left issue, among them William Forsythe, who was many years in Ceylon and is now a director of several tea and rubber companies; all their other children who survived were girls.

Charlotte ("Aunt Cha"), born in Belfast, married there on the 17th March, 1853, Colonel Richard Harbord, and left issue.

Graham Egerton, our father, of whom my recollection is dim. I remember him smoking Russian cigarettes at a time when cigarette smoking was uncommon, years before the gasper or Virginian tobacco cigarette was thought of. I last saw him on a night in October, 1871, when he drove away from our house in Dublin to join the troopship Crocodile, leaving me in charge of Henry and Willoughby. After that a few affectionate letters, and then silence!

Graham Egerton Huddleston = First Isabella Frances Leslie.

John Edward Leslie b. 1853 d. 1924	Francis Egerton b. 1855 d. 1880
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Ensign Graham Huddleston, of the 8th Kings, met Isabella Leslie, born 1830, a daughter of the Rev. Edward Leslie, of Glaslough, County Monaghan (sometime Rector of Annahilt, County Down), at a ball in Hillsbro, near Annahilt. They were married in Annahilt Church on the 9th December, 1852, and left for India almost immediately after.

Isabella Frances died at Agra, 7th October, 1855, five

His wife, Beatrice Emily Kiek, whom he married in London on the 15th July, 1919, is the daughter of L. H. Kiek, Esq., banker, London.

Penelope Anne
b. 1921

1914.—Joined 22nd Punjabis on outbreak of war, and in November arrived with that regiment in Mesopotamia.

- 1915.—In January appointed Camp Commandant to General Sir Arthur Barrett, and subsequently to General Townshend. Carried out duties of Divisional Officer, and made trips to Ahwaz (Persia), Abadan, and other places. In April rejoined regiment for advance to Ahmara. Employed in perimeter camp map making in enemy country. In November commanded Mechanical Section of Flying Column on right flank for battle of Ctesiphon (22nd November, 1915). Rejoined unit after this battle, and present throughout rearguard action Ctesiphon to Kut. Present in siege of Kut, and
- 1916.—remained in front line trenches for entire period (December, 1915—April, 1916) except for 23 days in Kut Hospital with pneumonia. On 15th April, on fall of Kut, was taken prisoner-of-war by Turks. Marched via Bagdad, Mosul, Ras-al-Ain, Tarsus, Konia, and Angora to Kastamouni. Moved subsequently to other P.O.W. Camps at Chiangri, Kara Hissar, and Kedos.
- 1918.—November: Released at time of Armistice, and returned to Europe via Smyrna and Egypt. Arrived London in December.
- 1919.—Married Geraldine Gwendolen Caws at St. Pancras Parish Church on 16th January. In October returned to civil duty in India.
- 1923.—Proceeded on home leave, bringing wife and Penelope Anne, who was born in Mussoorie. In July was transferred from East Indian Railway to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Railway as Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent. In November assumed command of the Hyderabad Rifles (Auxiliary Force, India).

Three Medals: General Service (1914), Allies, Victory.

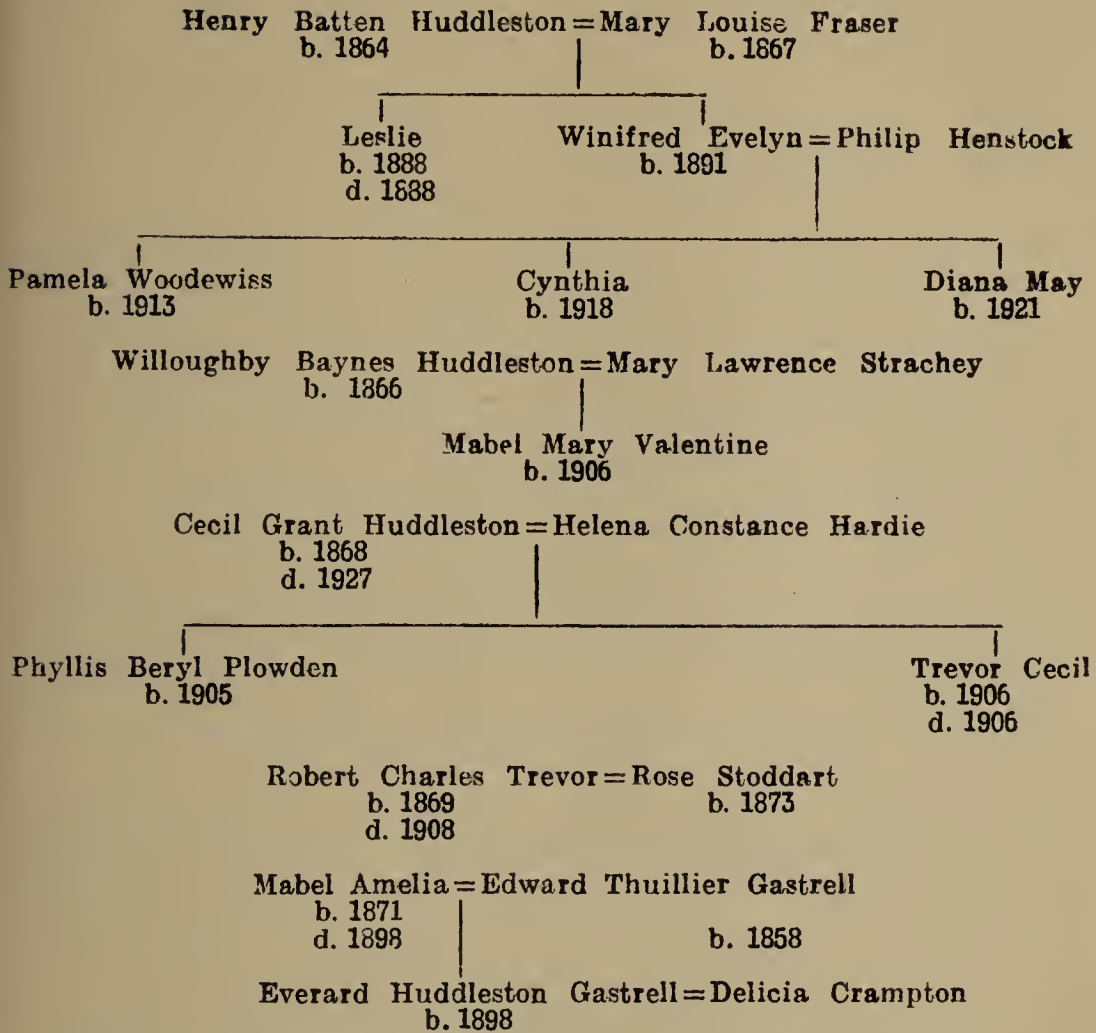
Is a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, a Member of the Institute of Locomotive Engineers, and of the Operating and Mechanical Sections of the Indian Railway Conference Association.

Gwen, his wife, is a daughter of the late Captain Caws, Mercantile Marine, and was born in St. Helens, Isle of Wight. During the war she was Superintendent of Women Labour, Great Eastern Railway.

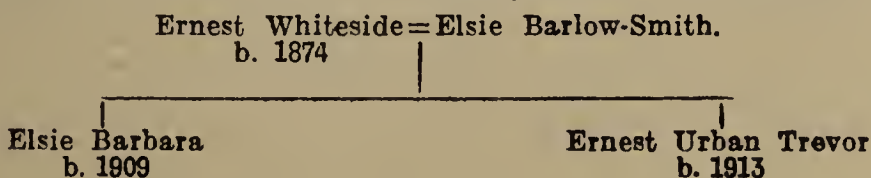
Penelope Anne is just a bit of sunshine who ought to have a chapter to herself. That chapter must wait!

THE FAMILY TREE

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Mabel was educated at the Royal School, Bath, and met Edward Gastrell in Bedford when he was on leave from India. They were married at Bedford on the 27th June, 1897; went to India the same year, being stationed at Sealkot. Mabel died at Srinagar, after the birth of young Everard. Young Everard was educated at Clifton and Cheltenham Colleges, and then passed through Wellington College, India. He got a commission in Hodson's Horse. In the Great War he served in France and Palestine (two medals). Subsequently he was in Persia with the Levy at Mohammerah as Assistant Consul. In June, 1927, he got into the Political Department as Assistant Resident, and is at present stationed at Kolhapur. He married there, on the 16th July, 1927, Delicia, daughter of St. John C. Crampton, of Wimbledon.



CHAPTER VII.

RELATING TO MY MOTHER'S PEDIGREE.

AMELIA Frances Sophia Batten was born in Calcutta on the 16th of December, 1830, and was baptised in the old Parish Church of St. John, the then Cathedral, on the 6th February, 1831.

She was the eldest child of George Maxwell Batten, B.C.S., 1808-1834, by his wife Amelia Sophia Chichele, 1811-1864, daughter of Trevor Chichele Plowden, B.C.S.

George Maxwell was the eldest son of Dr. Joseph Batten, M.A., D.D., F.R.S., Senior Wrangler and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. For many years Dr. Batten was Principal of the East India College, Haileybury, which he helped to found. His portrait, an engraving by John Linnell, presented by his grandson, George Hallet Maxwell Batten, mother's only brother, hangs in the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, of which he was an original member. Joseph married Catherine Maxwell, of Monreith, Wigtonshire, whose pedigree is well known. Through his hands at Haileybury passed many Hudlestons and Battens who went to India for a career.

I have some old papers relating to George Maxwell Batten. These show the following:—

Born at Hertingfordbury, 7th April, 1808.

Educated: (1) At St. Albans; (2) at Harrow; (3) at Haileybury.

Sailed for India in the Canbrae Castle, 22nd October, 1826.

Qualified for public service in Persian, 21st November, 1826.

Qualified for public service in Bengali, 19th January, 1827.

(Medals for "rapid and considerable proficiency" in both.)

Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, 1st February, 1827.

Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, 29th November, 1827.

Assistant to the Persian Secretary to Government,
Calcutta, 18th January, 1828.

Officiating Registrar Civil Court, and Assistant Magistrate, Burdwan, 18th November, 1829.

Acting Collector, Burdwan, 1st September, 1830.

Assistant Secretary to Government Political Department, 4th January, 1831.

Officiating Secretary, General Department, 30th October, 1832.

Deputy Secretary to Government General Department, 12th May, 1834.

Member of Committee for concentrating public offices of Government as near as possible to Government House, Calcutta, 30th June, 1834.

Married at Tittagarh (near Calcutta) to Amelia Frances Chichele Plowden (born 27th October, 1811) on 27th October, 1829 (her birthday). A baby couple, but not the only such in our family!

George Maxwell Batten died at Calcutta on the 21st July, 1834, leaving three children, Amelia, our mother, George and Kate, a splendid brother and sister in after years.

I have in the handwriting of Amelia, the widow, the following account of her husband's death:—

“ At Calcutta, on Monday, the 21st of July, 1834, at 8 o'clock a.m., departed this life in the hope of a blessed immortality through the mercy of His Redeemer, George Maxwell Batten, my fondly loved husband. His remains were interred the same day at 5 o'clock p.m. His most afflicted wife whom he rendered, during four years, the happiest being on earth by his devoted affection, inscribes this to bear testimony of her gratitude to him, of her admiration for his numerous virtues and of her most tender and affectionate love for him, in the blessed hope that when it shall please the Almighty to release her from her misery and call her from this world, that the Merciful God will consider the severe blow which it has pleased His Divine Will to inflict upon her in taking from her the dearest, the most beloved, and the most faithful and affectionate companion that ever blessed a human being, together with the load of her sorrows, as an expiation of her past offences, and that He will grant her His Grace so to live that she may, through His Divine mercy and through the precious intercession of

our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, hope for the blessing of being soon united with him in Eternal happiness. Amen."

Very old-fashioned perhaps, but a pathetic human document all the same. And don't forget he was 21 and she was 18 when they were married!

I found George Maxwell Batten's grave in Calcutta in 1898. It is in the south-east corner of the old graveyard on the south side of Park Street, and was then in perfectly good order. Unfortunately, I have not kept a copy of the inscription on it, though I sent home a sketch and a description when I found it. This was greatly appreciated by his three children, who were all alive then.

Amelia Sophia married again first Major, afterwards Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., and secondly Lieut., afterwards General, Charles James Foster, by both of whom there was issue

As this sketch is of the Huddleston family and as my mother's pedigree on both the Batten and Plowden sides is well-known, having been published in the "Book of the Plowden Family" and elsewhere, I will only add that she had numerous, I might almost say numberless, relatives in the Indian Civil Service. Nine out of every ten men in the family seem to have entered it and nearly all the women married into it! No wonder that my mother looked upon the I.C.S. as the greatest service in the world! She was perfectly right and history will most certainly bear her out.

CHAPTER VIII.

HUDDLESTONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH our surname can hardly be called common, Huddlestons are to be found all over the world, and a large number have settled in the United States and become American citizens. So far as I can make out there are more of the name under the Stars and Stripes than under the Union Jack! To draw an unconvincing comparison, the London Telephone Directory contains less than a dozen of the name, whereas I am told there are more than a thousand Huddlestons in the United States; all who have any claim to it being proud of their English ancestry. Many of those who have lost count of their exact origin are anxious to regain, in full, forgotten geneological trees. Congressman George Huddleston is said to have been working hard for several years at the family trees of American Huddlestons, and those who bear the name do what they can to help him, particularly at the family reunions which are held periodically. It is hoped that the outcome of his colossal task will be published some day. I am told that it is entirely a labour of love!

On the 1st of September, 1926, the Huddlestons of West Virginia, said to be descendants of Henry Huddleston (Pennsylvania, circa 1688), to the number of three hundred, held a reunion, and instead of a doxology, as sung on previous occasions, closed their meeting by chanting in unison the family motto "Soli Deo Honor et Gloria." Imagine such a happening in England!*

* I have seen recently an account of the 20th reunion of the Huddlestons of Western Virginia. It was held on "the old Huddleston farmstead" near Boncar, West Va., on the 31st August, 1927. The account was written by Clarissa B. Loving, authoress of a brochure called "The Huddleston Family," published at Deepwater, W. Va., in 1924. Clarissa traces her descent from one Betsy Huddleston, who was in Western Va. at the end of the 18th century, when early settlers lived in forts, for protection from Indians, and had to hunt for their food. In her sketch she gives brief "records" of several Huddlestons who belonged to Virginia. After recalling incidents of her early life Clarissa says that all who attended the reunion partook of a banquet in the open. This was followed by a "business meeting," when John Calvert Huddleston, of Gauley Bridge, was elected President for the next year. After other matters had been dealt with "the family record from England . . . down nine generations" from "Henry Huddleston senior who came from

Then again the Huddlestons of Indiana, who claim to be descended from a certain Valentine Huddleston, believed by some to be a brother of Henry of Pennsylvania, have in the past held reunions at which no less than a thousand of the name are reported as having been present!

I would here mention that according to the registers of the parish of Skellingthorpe in Lincolnshire the marriage is recorded on the 2nd of November, 1602, of Nicholas Huddleston and Mary Vaughan. To them was born a son, who was baptised Valentine on the 14th November, 1603. There is reason to believe that this Valentine, or a son of his, similarly named, was one of the original Huddlestons, if not the first of all, who went to America and became the forerunner of numerous Huddlestons in the United States. It may be that he had a younger brother called Henry, but so far this has not been traced in English records. Nor have I come across any other Huddlestons called Valentine from the earliest time to the birth of my niece, daughter of Willoughby.*

I am told that the late Samuel B. Huddlestone, of Cambridge City, Indiana, compiled a record entitled "Footprints of the Huddlestone Family." I would like to see a copy of this work, of which I have heard from one or two sources.†

The only American Huddleston I have met personally is

Yorkshire, England, in 1685," was read. (*The Fayette Tribune*, September 14th, 1927.) It might here be mentioned that the same paper notices other family reunions held at about this time, so that it would appear these meetings of various families are fairly general in the States and are looked upon as a useful institution, as indeed I think they must be. In Canada also family "reunions" are held, but we don't go in for them in this country, except in a half-hearted private family party sort of way. Our reunions are haphazard affairs and occur at weddings or at Christmas and more especially at funerals!

* I am indebted to Miss S. M. Huddleston for the following amusing epitaph. The Thomas Huddleston referred to is said to have been Valentine Huddleston's grandson, b. 1770, date of death not known.. It seems more probable that he was Valentine's great grandson!

Here lies Thomas Huddleston,
Reader, don't smile,
But reflect as this tombstone you view,
That death who has killed
In a very short while
May "huddle a stone" upon you!

† I am told that it may be published by Congressman George Huddleston. Talking of Huddleston publications, Clarissa B. Loving's brochure, already referred to, contains the nucleus of a useful record for the Huddlestons of Western Virginia. Among many other "records" she mentions Daniel Huddleston, who died in 1817, aged 83, and had a farm "on the opposite side of Kanawha river, where he built a home-
stead in 1785, which is still standing."

Miss Sarah Margaret Huddleston, M.D., of Washington, District Columbia, a very keen and enthusiastic genealogist. She visited England in 1924 and got into touch with me. At that time she bore the name "Huddleson." I told her that the omission of the "t" altered the meaning and character of the original nomenclature, and I am pleased to say that she has since reverted to "Huddleston." Miss S. M. Huddleston convinced me that the crest and motto held by her and handed down by her forefathers are identical with ours, and said that she would like very much to trace her pedigree back to her first ancestor who went to the States from England. Owing, apparently, to some family squabble in the past, her immediate forebears seem to have avoided discussion of the subject, with the result that she was left practically ignorant of her genealogy. Nevertheless, Miss Sarah, who is dead keen on genealogy, and is known in the United States as a first-rate genealogical "fan," believes her earliest American ancestor to have been one Henry Huddleston, who is said to have been among the first inhabitants of Bucks Co. Pa., about 60 miles from Philadelphia. Henry bought land from William Penn's agent in 1688, and is believed to have married an English girl named Elizabeth Cooper from Low Elinton, Snape, Yorkshire. It is just possible that Henry was a young brother of Valentine, who bought land and settled in the same township in Pennsylvania, though afterwards he went to Massachusetts.

This Miss S. M. Huddleston was most anxious to find out all she could about her British ancestors. When, for the second time, she visited England in 1927, she wrote me a letter which speaks for itself. I did what I could to help, but it was a bitter disappointment to both of us that ill-health throughout her stay prevented her carrying out her plans. This is what she wrote:—

"What I hope and expect to do is to leave the party when I reach Liverpool, if I can, and visit the old town of Huddleston-cum-Lumby, about 12 miles from Leeds. That is an uncharted sea to me! I am told that town is the earliest home of the Huddlestons in England. I'd like to see it, get pictures of it, if possible, and view the Huddleston woods hard by. Then join my party in London, but would expect to spend most of the time in that great city at the British Museum, for I want a picture of that pronounciamento by Sir John Huddleston, which was written, on parchment or sheep skin, to the

Pope of Rome, assuring him the Romans must stay out of England by order of the Royal British Army! It also contains his coat of arms to verify his signature."

I can imagine no greater mixture of enthusiastic keenness and pathos than this expression of reverence for past family history as seen through the eyes of a citizen of the United States. Would that there was a spark of such feeling over here, where most of us don't care a hang about our genealogy and wouldn't travel a yard to see the place whence we are supposed to have emanated centuries ago!

I expect Miss Huddleston has heard an incorrect version of the letter to Pope Bonifacio (see reference against John Hudleston, 1277-1301, in "Some Huddlestons"), signed by John Hudleston and others when Edward I. was King. If this document is still in existence and available, I hope to find it some day and send Miss Sarah an account of it, illustrated if possible.

The late Thomas Roderick Huddleston, of Lincoln, mentioned elsewhere as a son of Gent Hudleston (1796-1852), migrated to the States when young and spent most of his life there. He went when conditions were rough and hardships great; in the days when America really was "the Wild West," and guns and bowie knives and saloons and dope, part of a citizen's ordinary life! And while he was there he felt what so many do who leave England, the incessant heart call "Home." When at last he returned to his never-forgotten Lincoln he left several descendants out West—sons and daughters who had never known England and had grown up as citizens of the United States. His eldest son, also named Gent, a rather quaint and unusual name, taken from the maiden surname of Thomas Huddleston's wife Mary, served in the Cuban War, and afterwards lived in Washington. His second son Harman was in the Customs Service at Buffalo, and the youngest lived in the same city, where he was general manager of the American Radiator Company. Henry Huddleston Byron, another grandson of Thomas Huddleston (1750-1821), also settled in the United States. All these and some sisters are said to have descendants out there.

It should be remembered that up to the middle of the 19th century, or even later, families were generally large. If therefore one or two Huddlestons migrated to the States a century or so ago, the chances are that their descendants would be numerous now, apart from those of the family who have gone there more recently.

I have also heard, though I do not know whether it is true, that in olden days negro slaves used to adopt the name of their masters, and in this way our name may have been augmented in America!

Talking of slaves, the following is an extract from the will of William Huddlestone, of Kent Co., in the Province of Maryland, dated September, 1728:—

“ . . . but more especially I doe leave unto her (his well beloved wife Margaret) a negro man named Stephen, during her life and after her death to fall to my daughter Rachel Huddlestone and her heirs.” (Indices of Colonial Wills—Liber C.C.2, folio 554).

Strangely enough I received in 1926 a cutting from a Hyderabad newspaper containing a cable from Washington, California, to the effect that a Mrs. Myrtle Huddleston had swum the Catalina Channel in twenty hours forty-two minutes; apparently a record as to time and in any case the first woman to have accomplished the feat. Perhaps we shall hear of her some day swimming the English Channel, now quite a fashionable pursuit!

CHAPTER IX.

MY BROTHERS.

It was my mother's wish that we should all go to India. It had been her ambition that at least one of us should enter the Indian Civil Service, but as this was impossible, not only because of lack of means but also for lack of brains,* she conceived that to send us out there anyhow was the next best thing to do.

We all got there and we all found a career, but the highest starting salary any of us received was one hundred rupees a month!

When the present generation hears this it answers, "Ah, but living was cheap in those days!" This is true, and it might be equally true to add that we were not worth a penny more than we were given. On the other hand, most juniors started even then on three or four times the salary and none of them found it too much. All my brothers had to practise self-denial! I have known one of them unable to leave his ship for months at a stretch, although the vessel lay in harbour and there was "plenty of fun on shore!" Another who, living ashore, was so hard up as to be short of money or credit to pay for necessary meals. I know as a fact that he was driven on one occasion, if not oftener, to stealing cobs of Indian corn from the fields in order to gain a dinner and satisfy the pangs of hunger!

Self-denial however does no harm. Our forebears had to practise for more self-denial than we had. In the old sailing ship days men and women went to India for a lifetime or at best got home for a single furlough, a big chunk of which was spent on the journey to and fro. No trains, no ice, no electricity, not even soda water! Motor cars, aeroplanes, gramophones, cinemas, wireless or even the telegraph unheard of, and a voyage round the Cape lasting for months!

It is not the intention to write of our trials but rather to show that each one of us had reason to be grateful that

* I happened to be the eldest and it was for this reason that she longed to see me in the Civil Service, but it could not be arranged.

there was a door in the East which, if not open wide, was at least ajar, and every reason to be thankful that we were able to enter it!

As for my brothers, the following account must speak for itself :—

JOHN EDWARD LESLIE HUDDLESTON.

John was the eldest son of Graham Egerton by his first wife, Isabella Frances Leslie. He was born at Poona on the 29th September, 1853, and when, two years afterwards, his mother died he was sent home to his grandmother Huddleston in Ireland.

John had a chequered career. Returning to India on a sailing ship in 1875 he was first in the Forest and then in the Preventive Service, but leaving these, because the rules and restrictions of Government employment were distasteful to him, he became a tea planter in the Darjeeling district, and afterwards in the Dooars, where he kept many polo ponies. Then he migrated to Ceylon and joined the Colonial Forest Service for some years. While there, on the 20th April, 1892, he married, at Newera Eliya, Frances Evelyn Margaret Daly (b. 3/7/1868), daughter of Captain James Morgan Daly, 77th Regiment, and granddaughter of Colonel Robert Daly, 14th Regiment, of Castle Daly, County Westmeath.

Leaving the East finally on pension, John, with his wife, went to Canada and lived for some time in British Columbia and elsewhere. Finally they returned to Ireland and settled in Donegal. John died at Ramelton, Donegal, on the 5th April, 1924, leaving no issue.

Throughout his life John's one great hobby was sport. I never remember him without a gun or a fishing rod. Whether in India, in British Columbia, or in Ireland, he was always keen on riding, shooting and fishing. In Ireland, where he spent every hour he could on the water, he made, in spare time, his own rods and tied his own flies. Wonderfully well made they were seeing that he was practically without appliances or proper material.

Of John his widow wrote me in 1927: "In our thirty-two years together I *never* knew him, however tempted, do a "crooked" thing; or even think, whatever the consequences might be, of shirking what he believed, rightly or wrongly, to be his duty. His only real hobby was sport."

No truer words were ever written. John was always straight and fearless. I would only add that he was, without exception, the most generous man I ever met. He would do anything he could for a friend; to anyone in trouble or need he would give the coat off his back.

In his religious views and tenets he was a strict Protestant. I always looked upon him as an old-time Puritan or Covenanter—faithful to death in his belief.

FRANCIS EGERTON HUDDLESTON.

Francis Egerton as he was always called, though christened Egerton Francis, second son of Graham Egerton by his first wife Isabella.

Frank's life was short and until he went to India in 1876 was spent in Ireland.

He contracted cholera when nursing a friend at Prome in Burmah. Nothing better, than that he sacrificed his life to save another, could be said of anyone. Frank was loved by all who knew him. Before going to India he was for a short while in the Telegraph Department in Ireland, and I have now a clock which bears the following inscription :—

“ Presented by the Dublin Telegraph Staff to Francis Egerton Huddleston, Esqre., on his departure for India, 9th September, 1876.”

HENRY BATTEN HUDDLESTON, O.B.E., V.D.

(affectionately and generally known as H.B.).

Henry, the fourth son of Graham Egerton by his second wife, née Amelia Sophia Frances Batten, was born at Barrackpore, a small Cantonment on the River Hooghly, a few miles above Calcutta, on the 22nd January, 1864.

Shortly after this event the family, excepting John and Frank, who were at school in Ireland, sailed for England via the Cape in one of Devitt and Moore's passenger ships.

The next seven years were spent in various places, notably London, Southsea, County Wicklow and Dublin.

When in 1871 Father, Mother, newly arrived brothers Cecil and Bob, together with the infant, sister Mabel, returned once more to India with the 70th Regiment, Henry was left behind with George and Willoughby. For a year or so these three lived at Farndon Hall, near Market Harborough, in the care of a Mrs. Fagan, whose husband had been killed in the Mutiny. Thence they went to

Bedford under the guardianship of Colonel Whiteside, an old friend and brother officer in the 8th Regiment of their father. They remained with Colonel Whiteside until their mother returned to England, a widow, in 1877.

In the following year Henry was fourteen years old, and it was arranged that he should go to sea as an apprentice in one of T. and W. Smith's sailing ships. In those rough days it was a case of kill or cure. Fortunately the sea made a man of H. B., giving him a practical education and developing his constitution in a way that mere schooling could never have done.

Henry joined the barque "General Caulfield," a small wooden vessel of about 600 tons, at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the autumn of 1878, and sailed at once for New York with a cargo of chemicals. The voyage was a rough one; the captain, an old salt named Prentice, was washed overboard and lost, while all deck cabins were also carried away by the waves. After some weeks' fight with the elements the ship reached New York, badly damaged but afloat.

A fresh captain was sent out to take command, and shortly after his arrival the "General Caulfield," which had been patched up in New York, sailed homeward bound with a cargo consisting chiefly of wheat in bulk and a crew who sang the inappropriate chaunty "We are off to Rio Grande!"

Again very rough weather was encountered. Owing to the loose grain shifting the "General Caulfield" almost foundered on several occasions, and the pumps, which were kept going constantly, were always getting blocked. She arrived ultimately off the South Coast of Ireland in bad, bitterly cold weather, and during a blinding storm of snow and sleet ran on to the rocks off a place called Courtmansherry, near the old Head of Kinsale. The "General Caulfield" became a complete wreck, but all the crew were saved miraculously by lifeboat and landed near by.

Henry got home for a short spell. All the boys of the family looked on his shipwreck as being in the natural course of events, and beyond envying him an adventure, the nature of which they had no conception of, thought little about it. H. B. was never given to talk!

His next voyage was in the full rigged ship "St. Lawrence," which carried passengers from London to Sydney, and was far "better found" and more comfortable than the "General Caulfield." But as soon as Henry

got back to England he was transferred to an iron sailing ship "The Ispahan," and made a voyage in her to Algoa Bay and Port Littleton, New Zealand, and back without special incident. Of course the food and housing were abominable. Apprentices used to be fed like dogs on everlasting salt junk and iron hard biscuits, which had to be rapped on the deck to free them, as far as could be, from maggots or weevils. The pay given was a shilling a year, which amounted to legalised sweating, and they had all the dirtiest and most risky jobs to do, whether on deck or aloft in the rigging. Yet there was never a dearth of lads longing to go to sea. Many indeed ran away from comfortable homes in order to go out into the world and face smilingly the appalling life of a sailor on a wind jammer.

Henry's last voyage as an apprentice was in a small steamer called the "Blue Cross," which traded between London, Genoa, Naples, and Leghorn. He was seventeen when he got home from this trip, and Mother thought the time had come to pack him off to India. The difficulty of getting him a passage was solved by Henry himself, who got an engagement to work his way out as scullion or barman on the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer "Manora." I met him in Calcutta in December, 1881. Neither of us could await the formality of going to the shipping office to secure his discharge, so Henry cleared without one and travelled with me the same day to Sahibganj, where I was then stationed. For a week or so we were in dread of arrest, but nothing happened. Naturally, Henry did not get a penny as pay for the work he had done. I do not think he expected it or that anything would have been given him even if he had not absconded! In January, 1882, he was given a start on the East Indian Railway in the grade of a ticket collector on Rs. 60/ a month! This was not enough to keep body and soul together, but fortunately he was able to chum with me. I recollect well his buying three white drill suits for six rupees. As he had to wear one suit for two days he used to make it look clean on the second day by chalking it, and I am afraid the chalk was taken from the Institute billiard table!

Henry's first step up the railway ladder was earned through an accident. A few months after he had begun life on the East Indian Railway a special train was run for a Maharajah, and Henry got orders to accompany it, just as a traffic manager accompanies a Royal or Viceregal train. The chief difference is that the traffic manager

travels in his private saloon, whereas the traffic inspector, whose duty Henry was carrying out, travels in the brake van with the guard!

The night was dark, except for blinding flashes of lightning, and the rain came down in torrents. The south-west monsoon had burst and the land on either side of the railway embankment was a sea of water. All went well for an hour or so. At about midnight the Maharajah's special was running over the bridge which spans the suggestively named "Chota Pugla," or "Little Idiot," river, when there occurred a sudden sickening crash. The bridge had collapsed and half the carriages had fallen through. The brake van remained suspended miraculously in mid air, the guard too stunned to do anything!

H. B. seized a hand lamp and crawling out of the van and off the bridge, as only a sailor could have done, walked along the railway track, alive with snakes which had taken refuge there from the surrounding flooded country, and found his way somehow to the nearest station, in the nick of time to stop the mail train from following the special to disaster!

Henry got a welcome promotion for this and afterwards never looked back. He remained with the East Indian Railway exactly 21 years, and rose in that time to be district traffic superintendent in charge of the heaviest district on the line. In January, 1903, he was offered the appointment of Traffic Manager, Burmah Railways, and remained with that Company for 17 years, rising to be head of the system.

During the Great War he commanded the Burmah Railway Battalion of the Indian Defence Force. Decorated with the V.D. in 1902, he was adorned with the O.B.E. in 1918. There were many who sympathised with him!*

Towards the close of the war India, like most other countries, wanted money. H. B. got a brain wave and was instrumental in collecting over half a crore of rupees by the sale of war bonds and cash certificates. How this was done

* In the Indian paper "Railways," January 16, 1918, there was a note about the Honours List: "We would like to include in our congratulations Mr. H. B. Huddleston, O.B.E., but we are restrained by the feeling that he is the victim of a lottery to find himself, as agent of the Burmah Railways, A.D.C. to the Lieutenant Governor, Vice-Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust, and otherwise an official of high merit, drawn with—we'll look at the list!" H.B. himself laughed and called the honour "Order of the Burmah Elephant."

is told in part by a newspaper,* from which the following is transcribed :—

" GREAT WAR LOAN PUSH IN BURMA.

“ Probably the greatest War Loan push that has been made in India or elsewhere was that made in Burma lately by Mr. H. B. Huddleston, O.B.E., the Agent of the Burma Railway Company, to which we alluded in a recent issue.

“ A special train, emblazoned with illustrated posters of the most gorgeous description, designed by Mr. Huddleston himself, was run 894 miles ‘ there and back.’ The train was an amazing spectacle when it first made its appearance, and it was prophesied that it would be a *fiasco* on the grounds that the inhabitants would evacuate their villages and flee for miles so as to escape having to purchase what they could not afford, but the prophecy itself turned out to be the *fiasco*, for vast multitudes of people turned up at every station at which the train halted, and the sales from the train at Rangoon and up-country amounted to about 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees up to the 4th instant. Mr. Huddleston took personal charge of the entire arrangements. More has been done in Burma to bring the War Loan to notice in these few days than has been done elsewhere in months.”

On the 27th October, 1887, H. B. married in Purneah, Bengal, Mary Louise Fraser. A son, Leslie, was born at Allahabad in November, 1888, but died an infant. A daughter, Winifred Evelyn, was born at Tundla, N.W.P., on the 23rd June, 1891. She married Phillip Henstock, a broker, of Rangoon. Their children are:—

Pamela Woodewiss, born at Rangoon on 16/1/1913.

Cynthia, " " " " 7/3/1918.

Diana May,	"	"	"	"	29/8/1921.
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After retiring from the Agency of the Burmah Railways in 1920, after 30 years' service in the East, Henry was offered at once a seat on the London Board of that Company, and every holiday he can take is devoted to his hobby, fishing. He is a member of the Fly Fishers' Club, and his home is at Newbury, Berkshire.

CAPTAIN W. B. HUDDLESTON, C.M.G., R.I.M. (Retired).

Willoughby Baynes Huddleston, the fifth son of Graham Egerton by his second wife, was born at Southsea on the 10th January, 1866. He was the only child of his parents

* "Railways," September 16, 1918.

born in England. Sent first of all to a preparatory and later to the Bedford Modern School, he ended his school education when 14 to enter the training ship "Conway." There he remained the customary two years, and in January, 1882, joined, as an apprentice, the barque "Scottish Wizard," 1,140 tons. Willoughby made three voyages in this vessel to Australia and America, returning to England round Cape Horn. "Rounding the Horn" in a sailing ship usually meant "Hell." On his last voyage he served for seven months as third mate, and so got home with a very welcome pocket full of money. Hard earned and little enough undoubtedly, but though he underwent the customary experiences associated with a sailor's life in those days, he now tells me that he "had no adventures worth relating." Some years afterwards I remember hearing some stories of insubordination bordering on mutiny quelled by Willoughby's fists! One of the crew in particular, jealous of Willoughby's promotion to third mate, refused to carry out his orders. The captain proposed to put him in irons, but Willoughby said "Leave him to me." The sailor was soon tamed!

Willoughby passed his examination for second mate in Liverpool on the 18th October, 1886, and made a voyage to Calcutta and back as fourth officer of the s.s. "Duke of Devonshire." I recollect well seeing him in port tallying out a cargo of rails when he declared that he was leading a life of luxury compared with his experiences on the "Scottish Wizard."

On the 21st September, 1887, Willoughby was nominated by the Secretary of State for India as a third grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine. He and all the family thought this a wonderful opening, although Rs. 100/ a month doesn't look, nowadays, a very grand start! He went out to Bombay as a passenger in the P. and O. s.s. "Coromandel," and on arrival was posted to H.M.I.M. Troopship "Tenasserim," in which he served until the following September, when he was transferred to the Marine Survey of India and attached for five years to the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." During one of his voyages on this ship he went to the rescue of the ship's gunner who had fallen overboard when endeavouring to shoot a shark which he had hooked. For this conspicuous act of gallantry Willoughby was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, and following it, in 1892, the highly coveted and very rare Stanhope Gold Medal.

The following account of the incident is taken from *The Times of India*, April 12th, 1892 :—"The bestowal of the Stanhope Gold Medal for the most meritorious act of gallantry in saving life during the past year upon Mr. W. B. Huddleston, 2nd grade officer I.M. and 2nd class assistant surveyor in the Marine Survey, is another evidence that the Indian Marine is composed of the right stuff. The Stanhope Medal is awarded, though not presented, by the Royal Humane Society at the close of every year for the particular act, out of all the acts that have already been recognised by the Society during the twelve months, which, in the opinion of the Committee, stands out most conspicuously from all the rest. We do not think that anyone will question the latest decision of the Society. It was in December, 1890, that the Marine Survey steamer "Investigator" was engaged in trawling, in 1,800 fathoms, in the Bay of Bengal. The officers and most of the ship's company happened at the time to be at breakfast, and Mr. Huddleston and the gunner of the ship, Mr. Peterson, along with a few lascars of the watch, were looking after the trawl. As the ship drifted with the trawl down, three large sharks appeared, swimming round the ship on the look out for anything that might be thrown overboard. In these circumstances it is the custom (not exclusively, perhaps, for the benefit of the Naturalists' Department) to put out the shark line, and accordingly the gunner baited the shark hook and shot it overboard. It was almost immediately gorged, and one of the sharks was hooked fast. It is no easy matter to haul on board a struggling shark weighing several hundredweight, and so the gunner, in accordance with tradition, brought forward a loaded rifle to shoot the unmanageable beast withal. But in the excitement of the moment, and in his anxiety to get as close as possible, the eager marksman fell overboard. By virtue of that curious paradox so commonly illustrated by sailors and fishermen, the man could not swim; but what was worse was that there were the other sharks close by, attracted by the splashing of their captured mate. Without waiting to pull off his coat, or kick off his shoes, Mr. Huddleston at once jumped overboard to the rescue, and it was not until he had got hold of the gunner and had seen him safely hauled on board that he began to think of himself escaping from imminent danger—for one of the sharks was already smelling at the brave young officer's cap, which had fallen off and was drifting away. This act of devotion was brought to the notice of the authorities

by the Commander of the "Investigator," the lamented Captain Hoskyn, and was by them reported to the Royal Humane Society, and Mr. Huddleston, in May last year, received the silver medal of the Society, *pro cive servato*. The act has now been singled out from the several hundred acts of bravery recognised by the Society for the highest honour that the Society can confer, and Mr. Huddleston is now to be decorated with the Stanhope Gold Medal, the first to be worn by an officer of the Indian Marine. It is deeds like this that make us rejoice amid what Carlyle calls the chaotic selfishness of humanity to find the English 'heart of oak' still flourishing uncorrupted as in the fearless days of old."

Willoughby went on leave to England at the end of 1893. Whilst on leave he was detailed for a nine months' session at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and obtained the honorary certificate of the College. In April, 1895, he was appointed, on returning to India, for a course of instruction as a Lieutenant in the Defence Squadron then stationed at Bombay, the flotilla being manned by officers and men of the Royal Navy combined with officers and men of the Indian Marine. The vessels were the turret ships "Magdala" and "Abyssinia," the torpedo gunboats "Assaye" and "Plassey," together with seven torpedo boats. Willoughby served with this squadron for a year and obtained a first class torpedo certificate and a second class in gunnery, besides qualifying in signalling. He was the senior Royal Indian Marine officer present and was navigating officer of H.M.S. "Magdala." He then became First Lieutenant of the R.I.M.S. "Lawrence," station ship in the Persian Gulf, and served in her from April, 1896, to August, 1898, the last three months being spent on leave in Kashmir, where he arrived the day after his sister Mabel died!

While on the "Lawrence" Willoughby took ten days casual leave, and passed it in surveying the Karun River from Mahomera to Shuster, preparing two charts, which proved most useful in the Great War. He received neither thanks nor acknowledgments for this self-imposed task. It is the sort of thing the Government likes to get done without a thank you!

After being navigator on the R.I.M.S. "Clive" for a year, Willoughby was once more appointed to the "Lawrence." On arrival in the Persian Gulf news came of the murder of an official of the Telegraph Department,

while patrolling the McKran Coast. An expeditionary force was landed to punish those responsible, and Lieutenant Huddleston went with it as staff officer and for transport duty. The following letter, written in the formal phraseology of Queen Victoria's reign, from the Commander-in-Chief, East India Station, appeared subsequently in Royal Indian Marine General Orders :—

“ I have the honour to request that should you see no objection you will be so good as to convey to Lieut. Huddleston, R.I.M., my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by him in connection with recent operations in the neighbourhood of Galag. The officer in command of the operations reports that Lieut. Huddleston, of the Royal Indian Marine, superintended the transport with zeal and conspicuous ability.”

Willoughby's first shore appointment was in 1900 as assistant port officer, Calcutta, and he appreciated very greatly the joy of living on land for the first time since he went to sea nearly 20 years previously. While in Calcutta he got a bad attack of sciatica and had to take long leave home. During this leave he married on the 25th April, 1903, at Florence, his cousin, Mary Lawrence (Molly) Strachey, daughter of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. On returning to India in the following year Willoughby, who was now First Lieutenant of R.I.M.S. “ Hardinge,” took part in the Somaliland Expedition (medal and clasp), and soon afterwards was promoted to the rank of Commander. Then followed some shore appointments, such as Port Officer at Bassein, and afterwards at Akyab. When at the latter port he was instrumental in salving the s.s. “ Ivydene,” which had gone ashore on a reef, and was all but a total wreck. For this service he was awarded £150 of the salvage money apportioned to the port.

When it was decided to send to London a contingent of Indian officers to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George V. the R.I.M.S. “ Dufferin ” was detailed to transport them, and Willoughby was placed in command. On Coronation Day he commanded part of a Guard of Honour at Buckingham Palace consisting of a detachment of R.I.M. officers, who were decorated by the King with Coronation medals.

After returning to India Willoughby was appointed Presidency Port Officer, Madras. When there he was made Honorary A.D.C. to the Governor, a Trustee of the Port

and Marine Adviser to the Government of Madras. In the Great War he had his hands full fitting out transports, reporting vessels, instituting a coast guard and so forth. But perhaps his most exciting experience was when the German raider "Emden" appeared off the port of Madras one evening in November, 1914. She opened fire with her 4-inch guns on the oil depôt in the harbour, setting tanks on fire. Willoughby controlled two 4.7 guns manned on shore by the Madras Artillery Volunteers and returned the fire. After a couple of shots the "Emden" switched off her searchlights and was lost to view. "There is little doubt," writes Willoughby, "that if our guns had been mounted in a less obsolete manner than they were and had had night sights, in which they were deficient, many thousands of pounds would have been saved by the 'Emden' being disabled or sunk, as she gave a good target for a sufficient time to have crippled her." Another sidelight on our unreadiness for war.

In October, 1915, Willoughby accepted the appointment of Principal Marine Transport Officer, Indian Expeditionary Force D, Mesopotamia. When, or soon after, he reached Busreh the battle of Ctesiphon had been fought, General Townsend and his force were surrounded at Kut-al-Amara and General Nixon and his staff were nearly cut off also. Willoughby says:—

"The number and hardships of the wounded and the difficulties of the situation made it a time of grave anxiety to all the staff in Mesopotamia. There was no adequate provision for the necessary river transport and vessels had to be obtained from India, Burmah, Egypt and elsewhere. Many of the light river craft broke their backs en route, and vessels which arrived were so indispensable for the service required of them that they were run night and day, without a chance of receiving any but the most essential repairs. Even then their numbers were totally inadequate."

Willoughby improvised wharves by boarding over country boats moored to the river banks, alongside which transports were run, thus saving the time and expense of discharging stores in mid-stream. But the strain became too great, and, like many others who faced herculean tasks in that deadly climate, Willoughby was invalided home. He was mentioned three times in despatches and created a C.M.G.

After a short rest in England Willoughby applied to the Admiralty for work. He was told that his services could

be utilised but that he would first have to resign the R.I.M. This he did, and in January, 1917, was appointed a Commander R.N., temporarily, and sent to France on the staff of the P.N.T.O., Calais, where he served until October 1919, being promoted to D.N.T.O., with the temporary rank of Captain, R.N., and being mentioned again in despatches.

Mabel Mary Valentine, his only child, was born in London on the 14th February, 1906, and was educated at the Convent of the Holy Child, Cavendish Square. She has a strong leaning towards literature and art and has specialised in domestic economy. Val. is devoted to Italy, where she goes as often as possible. She is a fluent Italian and French scholar, and, like her mother, a Roman Catholic.

Willoughby lives in Oxford; his recreations are fishing and painting, and he belongs to the Fly-fishers' Club.

CECIL GRANT HUDDLESTON.

Cecil, the sixth son of Graham Egerton, was born at Coolmooney, near Baltinglass, County Wicklow, on the 6th November, 1868.

I am told that when I was taken into mother's room to see the new arrival I seized hold of Cecil's hands and exclaimed, "Its paws are like chicken's claws!"

Cecil was sent to school at the Bedford Modern and for a few terms as a boarder at the County School. Thence he went to Ceylon, and after a short time on a tea plantation under his cousin, Willie Forsythe, returned home to take a course at the School of Mines, Cornwall. There he qualified as a mining engineer, and was given an appointment in India with the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company.

Cecil had a most contented disposition. It never seemed to make the slightest difference to him whether he was living in the wilds on unvarying goat curry and chupatties, miles from any white man, as he often did for months at a stretch, or whether he was staying in the lap of luxury at, say, the Residency, Hyderabad, with his cousins the Trevor Plowdens!

After some time in the Deccan, Cecil went to the South African War as a trooper in Lumsden's Horse. He was soon made an Assistant Commissioner, and remained until the country became settled. For his services he got three medals.

But before going to Africa he had discovered the Dharwar Goldfields, and as soon as he could get to London disclosed what he had found to the firm of Taylors, with the result that companies were floated in which Cecil received a considerable holding in shares and cash.

In *The Times of India in October, 1904*, there was a long account of Indian geological dispositions with special reference to gold mining. In the course of this article these comments were made:—

“The distinction of having made the important discoveries, of which the present mining works in the Dharwar field are evidence, belongs to Mr. C. G. Huddleston. Mr. Huddleston was engaged as a mining engineer in the gold mines of Hyderabad, Deccan, and while there Mr. Foot's report came under his notice. His thorough acquaintance with ‘old men's workings’ in his own field of activity led him to suspect similar remains in the Dharwar district, but he kept his counsel, like a wise man, and took an early opportunity of making a trip to the Kappalgodi Hill district. Here he found a few natives making about four annas a day each by washing for gold in streams. All his enquiries about ancient workings, however, met with the same response—the natives knew nothing about them. At this stage Mr. Huddleston's previous experience came in useful, and with a lucky thought he enquired if there were any tiger or hyena caves in the hills. The villagers said there were plenty and showed them. Mr. Huddleston saw them and found the ‘ancient workings’ he had hoped for, and these have since been found to extend for over twelve miles.”

To cut a long story short, work was carried on for some years by the companies floated in London, but for one reason or another the gold which was undoubtedly there could not be recovered in paying quantities before the capital raised was exhausted. After several reconstruction schemes, in which Cecil joined, work was abandoned. Cecil's faith was such that he held on until in the end he lost everything. He was in no way singular in his belief; several other leading mining engineers shared with him the view that, some day, the recovery of large quantities of the elusive metal would be their reward. Dharwar, however, proved to be yet another example of the uncertainty of mining propositions. Cecil to the close of his life felt positive that the gold was there!

In the meantime Cecil had married Helena Constance Hardie, eldest daughter of James Hardie, J.P., Isle of Man. The marriage took place at the church of " Sts. Philip and James," Cheltenham, on the 23rd January, 1904. There were five bridesmaids, Janet Hardie, a sister of Connie, being one, and Winifred Huddleston another. Cecil gave each of them a turquoise and pearl brooch and a bouquet of early daffodils!

Cecil was greatly interested in antiques and fond of studying family history. He died at Worthing on the 11th February, 1927, of pneumonia. Beryl, his only living child, born at Dharwar on the 6th January, 1905, is fond of golf and modelling. She is determined to make her way in the world by striking out for herself a line of business.

ROBERT CHARLES TREVOR HUDDLESTON.

Bob, or Bobus as we called him in the family, was the seventh son, and took after his mother in that he was very musical. Born in Dublin on the 6th August, 1869, Bob went to school in Bedford soon after his arrival from India in 1877, but every spare moment of his leisure hours was spent at the piano. He taught himself to play the piano, organ, violin and bass. Often as a school boy in Bedford he played the organ in church, but in after years the 'cello was his favourite instrument. His brothers, who remember him with strong affection, recall his deep harmonious voice singing.

Apart from music, Bobus was always a cheery, companionable fellow. He had an irrepressible laugh and the whitest of white teeth. Married in the Cathedral, Bombay, on the 4th November, 1899, to Rose Stoddart, daughter of Colonel Stoddart, retired Indian Army, of Bedford, they lived most of their short married life together at Ajmir. Bob's sisters-in-law, Aggie and May Huddleston, and his cousins Charlie, Aggie, and Pat Grant were at the wedding.

Bob was doing exceedingly well on the Bombay Baroda Railway, and had before him a life of great promise, when he died at Ajmir after a short illness, the effects of a chill caught on duty when superintending transhipment work at the scene of an accident. His death occurred on the 7th August, 1908, the day following his 39th birthday!

Rose had his tombstone inscribed with the words, " Amavimus, Amamus, Amabimus." What volumes this striking testimony of their love tells us!

ERNEST WHITESIDE HUDDLESTON, C.I.E., C.B.E.
(R.I.M., *retired*).

Ernest, the eighth and youngest son, was born at Murree, in the Punjab, on the 18th August, 1874. At school at Bedford from 1881 until 1887. While at school he distinguished himself by swimming what was called "the pass," a distance of 80 yards, before he was seven years old, probably the youngest boy who ever swam it. At the age of 14 he was awarded the Royal Humane Society's certificate for saving the life of another lad from drowning in the River Ouse.* Shortly after this event Ernest, who never took kindly to school work, was sent to sea as an apprentice in one of the "hardest" ships afloat, a Nova Scotiaman called the "Astracana." Ernest gives the following account of his early experiences:—"I do not think I shall ever forget my first day on board. It was bitterly cold and I had gone to the ship in my brass button uniform thinking myself no end of a fellow. I enquired of a man dressed in a guernsey and tam-o-shanter where the first mate was? 'I am,' he answered. As I looked doubtingly he fetched me a clout on the side of the head which sent me flying into the scuppers. He then told me to take my uniform off and sweep the deck. I had had no food all day and was very hungry, but soon after was ordered to go and get my tea. Never having seen a ship I did not know where to get it, but after a look round discovered a filthy kitchen, or galley, where a man smoking a short clay pipe was cooking something. Standing humbly at the doorway I was asked what the hell I wanted. I said, 'My tea,' and was then asked very politely but with a depth of sarcasm almost unfathomable whether I would 'ave it in me 'at?' Continuing, the cook, for it was he who spoke, told me to be off and get my hookpot out of my chest. Having brought this to him he filled it with some filthy black liquid, and I remained standing by waiting for the milk and sugar. He enquired what more I wanted, and I said 'Milk.' His reply, full of expletives, was that he was quite sure they would carry a cow for me in the future but that they hadn't one at the moment. I then asked for some sugar, and was informed that I would have half a pound once a week but must be patient as it wouldn't be due for the next seven days. My tea, meanwhile, consisted of this nauseating liquid and

* I recollect in my mother's dining-room at Bedford there were hanging on a wall five framed Royal Humane Society's life saving certificates; two of these had been gained by Willoughby and three by Ernest.

some horrible biscuits known as Liverpool pantiles! These last, although called 'bread,' were so hard that you could carve your whack of meat on them for a month without making any impression, but if you broke them with a hammer you found them alive with weevils. This early food on board I have never forgotten, but I imagine that the first day's tea tasted extra salt because of my uncontrollable tears! As I was trying to gulp it down, the first mate, who at heart was a good sort, took me ashore and treated me to a cup of cocoa and a slice of cake, which he called "a slab of spotted." I don't think I have ever enjoyed such nectar as that cocoa seemed to be or eaten such delightful cake in my whole existence."

After two or three years on the "Astracana," Ernest was appointed third mate of the "Andrada," another ship of the same line. The "Andrada" was homeward bound in March, 1893, and had been 181 days on the voyage, when she was driven ashore in a heavy gale between the village of Llanbedr and the town of Barmouth. Ernest and the other officers and crew were saved by lifeboats.

After this shipwreck Ernest passed his examination as second mate, and joined the British India Steam Navigation Company, being employed by them on the Indian coasting trade for about 18 months. He was then given a commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, but before the B.I.S.N. Company would release him from his agreement with them I had to promise to pay a penalty which gave me something to think about for a few years.

Ernest's first ship in the R.I.M. was the ill-fated "Warren Hastings." After about six months with her he was landed in Egypt as Assistant Naval Transport Officer at Suakin, and remained there for nine months, being awarded the Khedevial medal and the Queen's medal. Ernest was then re-appointed to the "Warren Hastings."

Sailing from Bombay for the Cape at the end of 1896 with a battalion of the King's Royal Rifles on board, the ship was wrecked near Mauritius, but the story had better be told in Ernest's own words:—

"On the night before she was due there or early in the morning of the 14th January, 1897, we were steaming through heavy rain squalls and a heavy sea, at a speed of about 14 knots, when we struck the rocks off the island of Reunion. The history of the wreck has often been told and I need not recapitulate it or enlarge on the part I

played. Suffice to say there were 1,372 souls on board and all but two were saved. The discipline of both soldiers and the crew was considered so wonderful that an account of the affair was read to every Regiment in the British Army, and by order of the Kaiser to every Regiment in the German Army. I was a very junior officer and had no responsibility, though I was court martialled with the rest of the officers. Many exaggerated stories of my supposed heroism were disseminated, but setting these aside I was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society and the silver medal of Lloyds. I received also the thanks of the Government of India and of the House of Commons. Perhaps, however, the greatest honour done me, and certainly the one I appreciate most, was that I was made an honorary member for life of the King's Royal Rifles mess. This from a Regiment which makes no one an honorary member of its mess was an honour indeed."

Before passing on from the wreck of the "Warren Hastings" I find I have in my scrap book a newspaper cutting without date and without the name of the paper from which it was taken. It reads:—

"In the memorandum just issued by the War Office on the gallant conduct of the troops on board the "Warren Hastings," Commander Holland says:— 'I have also to bring to your notice the gallantry displayed by Sub-Lieut. Huddleston in saving life. Sub-Lieut. Huddleston was instrumental in saving several lives and after saving Private Drummond, of the King's Royal Rifles, he was dashed against the rocks and became insensible, and did not recover until some time after he had been dragged out and carried away on shore.' "

After the shipwreck of the "Warren Hastings," Ernest was seriously ill, and was invalided home for nine months. On returning to India he was appointed to the Naval Defence Squadron, serving on a torpedo boat and afterwards as Navigating Lieutenant to H.M.S. "Assaye."

From the Defence Squadron Ernest went to Burma as First Lieutenant, commanding a small river vessel called the "Sladen," at one time King Thebaw's yacht, and captured from him in the Burma war. When the Boxer rising occurred in China, Ernest was sent there for a couple of years as Assistant Transport Officer. Returning to India in 1902, he was appointed in charge of the landing

operations in Obbiat, where the Mullah had risen and was giving trouble. He served in Somaliland throughout the operations, was thrice mentioned in despatches, and received the East African general service medal and clasp.

At the close of the campaign he got leave to England and was married on the 4th August, 1904, to Elsie, daughter of the late John Barlow-Smith, of Buenos Ayres. Their children are Elsie Barbara, born on May 3rd, 1909, and educated at Malvern Abbey, who is an accomplished pianist, and Ernest Urban Trevor, born on 15th June, 1913, now at Lancing College.

After Ernest's return to India following his marriage he held various appointments. In 1909, when commanding the R.I.M.S. "Northbrook," he was ordered to take a course at the Naval College, Greenwich. There he gained the certificate with distinction in all subjects taken. After a short course of gunnery in H.M.S. "Excellent" and a torpedo course in H.M.S. "Vernon," he was appointed to the "Vanguard" for naval manœuvres, and in 1911 was ordered back to India as Commander of the Dockyard, Bombay. At this time he became A.D.C. to H.E. Lord Willingdon.

On the outbreak of war Ernest became Senior Marine Transport Officer, Bombay. In 1916 he was created C.I.E. for war services, and was appointed Principal Marine Transport Officer, Bombay and Kurrachee, having entire charge of both ports for transport duties. He was also made a Justice of the Peace.

In the 1917 New Year's Honours List, Ernest found himself specially promoted Captain and received the thanks of Government.

In 1918 he was appointed to the Ministry of Shipping, London, as Assistant Technical Adviser on Transport, and was given a commission as Captain, R.N. For services with the Ministry he was gazetted C.B.E. on 4th July, 1919.

Returning once more to India early in 1920 he first held command of the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin," and then became Presidency Port Officer of Madras and A.D.C. to the Governor.

In 1922 he was made a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and at the close of the year was recalled to Bombay as Deputy Director Royal Indian Marine. Shortly afterwards Ernest officiated as Director, and was appointed

Honorary A.D.C. to Lord Reading, Viceroy and Governor General.

Having completed 30 years' Indian service, Ernest retired, and soon after reaching London was appointed Shipping Surveyor and Adviser to the High Commissioner for India, an appointment which he still holds.



MAJOR GRAHAM EGERTON HUDDLESTON,
b. 1831, d. 1877.

SOME HUDDLESTONS
(AND HUDLESTONS)

COMPILED BY
GEORGE HUDDLESTON, C.I.E.,
AND
CHRISTOPHE ROY HUDLESTON.

NOTES.

(1) Sometimes an old spelling of the surname has been followed, but ordinarily Huddleston is used except for those belonging to Hutton John, Millom, and Yorkshire branches. Our reference list, which we hope to enlarge and improve from time to time as opportunity offers, contains many names connected with the Church. There are in it some monks, an abbot, the founder of a chapel or two, archdeacons, several Roman Catholic priests and Protestant clergy, a few churchwardens, etc. As for the rest, they were mostly landowners, civic functionaries, soldiers or sailors; the last by no means the least!

(2) The Croft Huddlestons are shown as of the Lincoln branch, but really they were, as Crofts, a Yorkshire family.

(3) Authorities are quoted in many cases but not in all; correctness has been aimed at.

(4) To simplify reference, names have been arranged alphabetically rather than by dates, and so the list begins, as it ought to, with Adam.

(5) Only those bearing the family surname are entered.

(6) It is hoped that all who bear the family name, however spelt, will send suggestions for a future issue of this part of the book so that it may be made as complete as possible and be re-issued from time to time.

(7) *Abbreviations.* b. Born. m. Married. d. Died. M. Millom. H.J. Hutton John. S. Sawston. L. Lincoln. Y. Yorks. C. Cumberland. N.K. not known.

SOME HUDDLESTONS (AND HUDLESTONS)

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
ADAM HUDDLESTON, KT. b. <i>circa</i> 1250 d. 1322 <i>Branch—M.</i>	Son of the first Hudleston owner of Millom Castle. Held land in Lincs: 1294, Excepted from Military Summons to Gascony; 1309, Scots War; 1313, Adherent of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. Pardoned; 1314, at Bannockburn; 1322, at Boroughbridge. (Palgrave's Military Surnames).
ALANUS DE HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1290—1346. <i>Branch—L.</i>	Gauger of the King's wines in the Port of Boston, Lincs., 1318. Represented Lincoln in Parliament, July, 1322, 4, 5, 8, and 1345. In March, 1322, he is described as a merchant of Lincoln "going to the North with corn and victuals for the King's lieges" (Cal. Pat. Rolls). It is possible there were two Alans, as the name comes twice in this grant. (See also Cal. Fines Rolls, vol. ii., and Forgotten Lincoln).
ANDREW HUDDLESTON. b. 1637 d. 1706 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Son of Andrew Hudleston and nephew of Father John, O.S.B.; was the first protestant of the Hutton John Branch. Sheriff of Cumberland, 1683-4. Took a prominent part in promoting the Revolution of 1688.
ANDREW HUDDLESTON. b. 1705 d. 1780 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Son of Wilfrid Hudleston J.P., D.L., Bar. at Law, Recorder of Carlisle and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for nearly 40 years.
ANDREW HUDDLESTON. b. 1734 d. 1821 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Son of Andrew, above, Bar. at Law; Benchers of Grays Inn. "1794, Marriages, July 21—At Ponsonby, near Whitehaven, after a tedious courtship of many years, Andrew Huddlestons, Esq., one of the oldest barristers and senior benchers of Grays Inn, to Miss Fleming, only surviving sister of Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart., of Rydale Hall, Co. Westmorland." (Gentleman's Mag., vol. 64, pt. 2, p. 764).
ANDREW FLEMING HUDLESTON. b. 1796 d. 1861 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	At Haileybury, 1812-13. Madras Civil Service, 1813-31. Principal Collector and Magistrate, Malabar. The last of the elder branch of the H.J. family. Left Hutton John to his kinsman, William Hudleston, C.S.I. An artist and a man of great culture. J.P., Cumberland and Sheriff of the County, 1849.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
ANDREW JOHN HUDLESTON. b. 1855 d. 1912 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Eldest son of W. Hudleston, C.S.I., and great grandson of John, 1749-1835. One of the first of the family in the Indian Railway Service. He joined the Southern Mahratta Railway on the 7th March, 1883, was promoted Chief Engineer (metre gauge) on 1st July, 1908, and died at Dharwar on the 13th December, 1912. (S.M.Ry. records).
ANTHONY HUDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1518 d. 1598 <i>Branch—M.</i>	Sheriff of Cumberland, 1563 and 1574. Father of William, b. 1549.
ARTHUR JAMES CROFT HUDLESTON. b. 1880 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of T. F. C. Hudleston. O.B.E., 1919. Governor of Blue Nile Province, Soudan, since 1922. Ed. Eton, where he was a King's Scholar, and at King's College, Cambridge, M.A. Joined Soudan Civil Service, 1904. Governor Khartum Province, 1920-22.
CECIL GRANT HUDLESTON. b. 1868 d. 1927. <i>Branch—L.</i>	Sixth son of Graham Egerton Huddleston. M.I.M.E. Discovered Dharwar Gold Fields. South African War with Lumsden's Horse and afterwards Assistant Commissioner. 3 medals. (See Chapter VIII.).
CHARLES AUGUSTUS HUDLESTON. <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Lt. 28th Foot. Behaved with great gallantry at Talavera (6-4-1812)— "Lt Huddlestons, of the 28th, was acting Engineer, and at the head of his column placed the ladder at the Castle wall, for which service Col. Fletcher thanked him in the warmest manner." (Historical records of the 28th North Gloucestershire Regt., 1692-1882, p. 60).
CHRISTOPHE ROY HUDLESTON. b. 1905 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Journalist and Genealogist. Joint author of "A History of the Clutterbuck Family," 1924. Author of "Sir John Hudleston, Constable of Sudeley," 1927; also joint author of this record.
CUTHBERT HUDLESTON. b. 1863 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Son of William Hudleston, C.S.I. M.A., New College, Oxford, 1898 (B.A., 1886) Wells Theological College. Ordained, 1887. Curate at Stepney until 1892, then went to West Australia. Rector of Kalgoorlie and of St. John's, Perth; Rector of St. Alban's, Perth; Archdeacon of Perth, 1910; Warden, C.E. School at Perth.
DENYS ALEXANDER LAWLOR HUDLESTON. b. 1845 d. 1921 <i>Branch—S.</i>	Assumed name of Huddleston in 1890 on succeeding his Uncle Ferdinand, J.P., D.L. A very fine stained glass window to his memory in Sawston Church, placed "by his wife."
DERHAM HUDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1660 d. 1738 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Sizar, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1678. B.A., 1681-2. Ordained Priest, 1684. Curate of Eastwell, Leics.; Vicar of Barkston, Leics., 1689-1695; Rector of Branston, Leics, 1691-1704; Rector of Woolthorpe, 1709-1738.

GENEALOGY

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
EDMUND HUDDLESTON, KT. b. <i>circa</i> 1540 d. 1607 <i>Branch—S.</i>	Eldest son of Sir John Huddleston (1516-1557). Sheriff of Essex, 1577-8, 1587-8. Knighted 1578 (or according to Shaw, 1579).
EDMUND HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1542 d. 1589 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Sizar, Christ's College, Cambridge, 1559. Ordained Priest at Lincoln, 1570. Rector of South Kelsey, Lines., 1573. His wife, Agnes, predeceased him by one month, being buried on 25-3-1589. He was buried on 22-4-1589.
EDWARD HUDDLESTON. <i>circa</i> 1670 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Chamberlain, Lincoln, 1712.
EDWARD HUDDLESTON. b. 1774 d. 1852 <i>Branch—S.</i>	A brass tablet in Sawston Church reads— "In memory of Edward Huddleston of Sawston Hall, in this parish, who deceased 27th October, 1852, aged 78 years, on whose soul have mercy."
ERNEST WHITESIDE HUDDLESTON. b. 1874 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Eighth son of Graham Egerton Huddleston. C.I.E., C.B.E. Entered Royal Indian Marine, 1895; served in Egypt, China, and directed landing operations in Somaliland campaign. Commander, 1913; created C.I.E., 1916. Principal Marine Transport Officer, Bombay and Kurrachi, 1917. Captain, 1918; C.B.E., 1919. Deputy Director, R.I.M., 1922; Officiating Director, 1924. Retd., 1925. Appointed Shipping Surveyor and Nautical Adviser to High Commissioner for India. (See Chapter IX.)
FERDINAND HUDLESTON. b. 1577 d. 1645 <i>Branch—M.</i>	Son of William (1549-1628) and father of Sir William. Represented Cumberland in Parliament in 1623-4. His nine sons all fought for Charles I.
FERDINAND HUDDLESTON. b. 1812 d. 1890 <i>Branch—S.</i>	J.P., D.L., Cambridge. At one time aspired to the hand of Eugenie de Montijo who, as the wife of Napoleon III., became the Empress Eugenie. Ferdinand married a French lady, Marie, only daughter and heiress of Chesney, Count Roget du Nord of Paris and Cour la Reine, attached to the French Court. She found Sawston very "triste" after Paris, and died childless. In Sawston Church a simple brass plate is inscribed: "Ferdinand Huddleston, 1812-1890." It spells romance!
FERDINAND HUDLESTON. b. 1857 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Son of William Hudleston, C.S.I. J.P., Cumberland; head of Hutton John line. Ed. Repton; Genealogist and Archæologist. Author of papers in Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Association's Transactions, including one on Hutton John.
FRANCIS EGERTON HUDDLESTON. b. 1855 d. 1880 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Second son of Graham Egerton Huddleston. Died, unmarried, in Frome, Burma. (See Chapter IX.)

THE HUDDLESTONS

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
FRANCIS JOSIAH HUDLESTON. b. 1869 d. 1927 <i>Branch</i> —H.J.	Son of Col. Josiah Hudleston and Frances, sister of Tristram Fredk. Croft Hudleston. O.B.E., 1919; C.B.E., 1919. Chevalier, Legion of Honour. Librarian of the War Office. Author of "Warriors in Undress," and of "Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne."
GENT HUDDLESTON. b. 1796 d. 1852 <i>Branch</i> —L.	Son of Thomas Huddleston (1750-1821). Sheriff of Lincoln, 1843. Clerk to the County Court (Forgotten Lincoln). Buried in St. Swithin's old churchyard. "Deceased was much respected. His remains were interred amidst a great concourse of spectators."—(Local paper).
GEOFFREY HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1490 d. 1558 <i>Branch</i> —L.	Of Rowston, Yeoman. Son of Robert Huddleston, d. 1528. In 1544 a licence was granted to Robert Taverner to alienate to Geoffrey (or Godfrey) Huddleston the Manor of Rowston, then in the tenure of Michael Beach and formerly belonging to the commandry of Temple Bruer and St. John's of Jerusalem. Geoffrey presented to Rowston in 1554 and, with his son, Robert, again in 1557. He made his will in 1556, making several bequests to Rowston Church and to the poor. He was succeeded by his son, Robert (1518-1564).
GEORGE HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1550 d. 1613 <i>Branch</i> —L.	Clerk, Priest, Sacrist and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. Vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln, 1577. Rector of Burton-by-Lincoln. Died, 6th August, 1613; buried in Lincoln Cathedral. Will dated 11-3-1611-12; proved, 26-8-1613.
GEORGE HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1611 d. 1685 <i>Branch</i> —L.	Pensioner at Magdalene College, Cambridge, 1631. B.A., 1634-5; M.A., 1638. Fellow, ordained Priest in 1630-9.
GEORGE HUDDLESTON. b. 1767 d. 1834 <i>Branch</i> —L. (?)	Born George Croft. His father, James Croft, was in partnership with George Huddleston, who died at Croydon in 1784. George Croft succeeded to his Godfather, George Huddleston's property in 1819 after several life tenures had expired. He then assumed the name of Huddleston. He was the grandfather of Tristram F. C. Huddleston, b. 1848. (Letter from T.F.C.H. to G. Huddleston, dated 26-7-27).
GEORGE HUDDLESTON. b. 1869 <i>Branch</i> —N.K.	Congressman 9th Alabama District, U.S.A. Son of Joseph Franklin Huddleston. Ed. Public Schools Cumberland University (Law). Began practice of Law in Alabama, 1891. Private soldier in Spanish-American War. Retired from practice of Law, 1911. Elected to 64th Congress, 1914, and succeeding Congresses to present (1927). Lives in Birmingham, Alabama. (Who's Who in the National Capitol). Is much interested in pedigrees and Genealogy of the Huddlestons in America, and claims descent from a branch known to have been in Virginia since about 1720.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
GEORGE HUDDLESTON. b. 1862 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Third son of Graham Egerton Huddleston. Entered service of East Indian Railway, 1880. General Traffic Manager and Acting Agent E.I. Railway; resigned 1910. C.I.E., 1903. Lt.-Col. (V.D.), East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps; retired 1911. Chairman of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway, and Managing Director of the Assam-Bengal Railway. Employed as Railway Transport Officer, holding a temporary commission in the Army, 1914-17. Author of "A History of the East Indian Railway," "Tales for the Train," and of this record and other publications.
GEORGE CROFT HUDDLESTON. b. 1837 d. 1896 <i>Branch—L. (?)</i>	Brother of Tristram and grandson of George Croft, who adopted the surname Huddleston in 1819. King's Scholar, Eton; Balliol College, Oxford. Lt.-Col., 13th Hussars. Afterwards Mayor of Welshpool.
GEORGE REGINALD GRAHAM HUDDLESTON. b. 1886 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Only son of George Huddleston (b. 1862). Born at Jamalpore, 5th June, 1886. Ed. Bedford, Charterhouse and in Germany. Joined East Indian Railway as Asst. Loco. Supt., 1910. Attached to XXII. Punjabis in Great War—Ctesiphon and Kut. P.O.W. from 15-4-1916 to Nov., 1919. Transferred to H.E.H. the Nizam's Railway as Loco. Supt., 1923. Is Lt.-Col. Commanding Hyderabad Rifles, A.F.I. 3 medals.
GILBERT DE HUDLESTON. <i>circa</i> 1300 <i>Branch—Y.</i>	Admitted a Freeman of York, 1305. (From "The Freeman of York," Surtees Soc.).
GRAHAM EGERTON HUDDLESTON. b. 1831 d. 1877 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of John Huddleston (1789-1850). Served with 8th, 52nd, and 70th Regts. at home and abroad. Ensign to Major; Indian Mutiny with 8th; Siege of Delhi; medal and clasp. Died Mooltan, Punjab on 15-2-1877.
HENRY HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1420. d. 1488 <i>Branch—N.K.</i>	Sheriff, Northants, 1465 and 1472.
HENRY HODLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1575 d. 1659 <i>Branch—S.</i>	Father of Sir Robert Hodleston, Kt. (<i>circa</i> 1597-1657). Memorial in Sawston Church. (see under Robert).
HENRY HODLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1610 d. 1664 <i>Branch—S.</i>	Son of Henry and brother of Sir Robert. Served in the Civil War as Lt.-Col. for Charles I. Was fined £16 by the Roundheads, which he paid in 1651. Memorial in Sawston Church (see under Robert).
HENRY BATTEN HUDDLESTON. b. 1864. <i>Branch—L.</i>	Fourth son of Graham Egerton Huddleston. Joined East Indian Railway, 1881. Transferred to Burmah Railways as Traffic Manager and rose to be Agent. During Great War collected very large sums for Government. As Lt.-Col., commanded Bur-

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	mah Railway Battalion Indian Defence Force; O.B.E., 1918. Director London Board Burmah Railways. (See Chapter VIII.).
HUBERT JERVOISE HUDDLESTON. b. 1880 Branch—L.	C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (and bar), M.C. Son of Thomas Jervoise Huddleston and cousin of T. F. C. Huddleston, Q.V. Ed. at Felsted and enlisted in Coldstream Guards on the outbreak of Boer War. Gained a commission; mentioned in despatches. Queen's Medal with four clasps, King's Medal with two clasps. Served Soudan, 1910, Medal and clasp; and during Great War (despatches), M.C., D.S.O., etc. Col. Local Maj.-General, G.O.C., Soudan. Acted Sirdar of Egyptian Army when Sir Lee Stack was assassinated.
HUGH HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1550 d. <i>circa</i> 1610 Branch—L.	Matriculated Sizar from Trinity College Cambridge, 1572, as "Hurstons"; scholar, 1575, as "Hurlston." B.A., 1576; M.A., 1580. Fellow, 1589. Suspended and imprisoned for contumacy. Probably a distracted man, 1597. (Cooper II., 241. see also Athenæ Cantabrigiensis).
HUMPHREY HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1450 d. <i>circa</i> 1500 Branch—C.	Represented Cumberland in Parliament, 1491. (J. B. King, from a manuscript list).
ISABELLA HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1435 d. 1479 Branch—L.	Wife of Ralph Huddleston. Buried at St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln, on 18-3-1479. Old monumental inscription:— "Isabella, wife of Ralph Huddleston, Merchant, died 14-3-1479; Ralph Huddleston, twice Mayor of Lincoln, and Agnes, Isabella and Catherine, his Consorts." (John Bean King).
IVOR ROBERT HUDLESTON. b. 1886 Branch—H.J.	Son of R. J. Hudleston, Portishead, Som. Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C. (retired). M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Served during Great War (despatches twice), D.S.O., 1919. Belgian Croix de Guerre.
JOHN HUDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1200 d. <i>circa</i> 1250 Branch—M.	Uncle or brother of Richard Hudleston (<i>circa</i> 1266). Married Joan, daughter of Adam de Boivill of Millom, and so inherited that property.
JOHN HUDLESTON, KT. b. <i>circa</i> 1245 d. <i>circa</i> 1305. Branch—M.	Son of above John. Served in Welsh and Scottish Wars and against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and in 1282 for the second Welsh invasion. One of the Captains of the Marches, 1297. At Falkirk, 1298. At Caerlaverock, 1300. Signed celebrated letter to the Pope 1300-1. ("Some Feudal Lords and their Seals," by Lord Howard de Walden). Summoned to various Councils, and in 1300-1 as "Dominus d'Aneys."
JOHN DE HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1315. d. <i>circa</i> 1385	Bailiff, Lincoln, 1361, 1367; Mayor, 1374. Represented Lincoln in Parliament, 1376, 1377, 1380. 1336-7. Easter 10, Edward II. At

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Branch—L.</i>	Lincoln, John, son of Richard de Huddleston sued Reginald de Donington, Chivaler, and John, his son, for land in Randeby (Ranby, 4½ miles from Donington-on-Bain) which Ralph de Neville had given to John de Huddleston, his grandfather. (Plea Rolls).
JOHN HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1380 d. <i>circa</i> 1460 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Sheriff, Lincoln, 1411 or 1413. Mayor, 1419, 1424, 1456. A brother of Nicholas Huddleston.
JOHN HUDLESTON, KT. b. <i>circa</i> 1420 d. 1493 <i>Branch—M.</i>	Father of Sir Richard, Sir John of Sudeley and of William of Sawston. Sheriff of Cumberland, 1454, 1463, 1468, 1472, 1474. Sheriff, Cambridge, 1485. Represented Cumberland in Parliament 1467. Lieutenant of the Lordship of Cockermouth Castle and Bailiff of Copeland, etc. A Yorkist.
JOHN HUDLESTON, KT. b. 1442 d. 1512 <i>Branch—M.</i>	Constable of Sudeley and Gloucester Castles, and Sheriff of Gloucester, 1482 and 1499. Sheriff, Wiltshire, 1500. Sheriff of Cumberland, 1505. (Paper on his life by C. Roy Hudleston, Transactions Bristol and Glos. Archæological Soc., vol. 43).
JOHN HUDLESTON, KT. b. 1489 d. 1547 <i>Branch—M.</i>	Son of the above. Was the builder of Southam House, Glos., and an active J.P. for the county. He was married three times, his second wife being aunt of Queen Jane Seymour. He was made a Knight of the Bath. at the Coronation of Anne Boleyn, 30th May, 1533.
JOHN HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1480 d. 1530 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of Robert of Rowston (d. 1528) and brother of Geoffrey (d. 1558). His will, dated 19th Sept., 1530 (proved 24th Nov.) is an interesting document, and reveals him as a man of great piety. He left £10 to poor people, 6s. 8d. to the Lady Chapel at Rowston, 3s. 4d. to the High Altar of the Church, "A Strike of Malt" to every poor person of Rowston. He also left money for a priest to sing for his soul, and that of his Father and Mother.
JOHN HUDDLESTON. b. 1489 d. 1530 <i>Branch—S.</i>	Elder son of William and Isabel Hudleston of Sawston. Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon, 1522-3 and 1524-5.
JOHN HODELSTON, KT. b. <i>circa</i> 1516 d. 1557 <i>Branch—S.</i>	Son of last named. Sheltered at Sawston Princess Mary, who afterwards succeeded her brother, Edward VI. He also contrived her escape from Framlingham and became, subsequently, Privy Councillor to Queen Mary, Vice-Chamberlain to King Philip of Spain, and Captain of His Majesty's Guard. Sheriff of Cambridge and Hunts, 1548-9. Knighted, 2-10-1553 (Shaw's Knights of England). On a brass, inserted into a tombstone within the Altar rail at Sawston Church is inscribed:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	“Here lyeth entombed the bodye of Sir John Huddilston, Knighte, Vice-Chamberlayne with Kinge Phylipe and Captaine of his Garde and one of Queen Marye's most honorable pryvie Counsell whoe dyed ye fourthe day of November in the yeare of our Lord God 1557.”
JOHN HUDDLESTON. b. 1561 d. 1621-2 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of Robert of Pinchbeck (d. 1564). A pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, Michaelmas, 1579; B.A., 1583-4; M.A., 1587; B.D., 1597. Ordained Deacon and Priest at Lincoln, 28-5-1589; Vicar of Sleaford, Lincs., 1591; Vicar of Falmersham, Beds., 1597-8; Chaplain of Trinity, 1601-2; Vicar of Hitchin, Herts., 1603-1620 (Venn Alumni, Cantab, pt. 1, vol. ii., p. 423. Lincs. Pedigrees, vol. ii. 520). Died at Hitchin on 22-2-1621-2.
JOHN HUDLESTON. b. 1608 d. 1698 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Known as Father John, O.S.B. From a small engraving belonging to G. Huddleston (b. 1862)— “The Reverend John Huddleston, O.S.B., who so eminently distinguished himself in the preservation of King Charles II. after his total defeat at the Battle of Worcester, and who in his last moments reconciled him to the Catholic Faith.” By order of James II., Father John published an account of the conversion of Charles II. (Woodward and Gates Encyclopedia of Chronology). He lived to the age of 90. The best portrait of him, aged 78, is at Hutton John. There is also one at Sawston, from which the engraving above referred to was taken. Numerous references to him in History.
JOHN HUDDLESTON. b. 1636 d. 1700 <i>Branch—S.</i>	An illegitimate son of Sir Robert Huddleston, Kt., of Sawston. A Jesuit and known generally as John Dormer. In 1678 he was serving in the Lincolnshire Mission at Blyborough. James II. had a great regard for him, and appointed him one of the Royal Preachers at the Court of St. James. Author of “Usury explained or conscience quitted in the putting of money to interest, by Philopenes, London, 1695-6.” Reprinted in the Pamphleteer, London, 1818. (See D.N.B., vol. xv., p. 247).
JOHN HUDDLESTON. b. 1648 d. <i>circa</i> 1688 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of Richard Huddleston of Wainfleet. At Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A., 1668. Vicar of Caistor, Lincoln, 1671; Rector of South Kelsey St. Nicholas, 1672.
JOHN HUDLESTON. b. 1749 d. 1835 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	H.E.I.C.S. Resident, Tanjore. Member of Council, Madras. M.P., Bridgwater, 1804-6. Director, H.E.I.C.S. Sent all his five sons to India; also appointed John and Henry Lawrence. A great man and, excepting one, Samuel Huddlestone, dismissed from the East India Company's service on 23-11-1609, was the first bearing the family surname in India.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
JOHN HUDDLESTON. b. 1789 d. 1850 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of Thomas Huddleston (b. 1750). Born at Branston, 1787 or 1789. Ensign, 34th The Cumberland Foot, 1808, Peninsular War, Battle of Busaco, medal and clasp; India, 1812-19. A faded scrap of paper (with George Huddleston, b. 1862) reads: "My brother left Lincoln on Thursday, the 9th day of January, for Newport, Isle-of-Wight, and from thence to India, Monday, the 9th day of March, 1812, B.B." The initials B.B. are those of his sister, Barbara Bentley. He afterwards served in the 18th Royal Irish, and died in Cephalonia, Ionian Islands, on 12th October, 1850.
JOHN HUDLESTON. b. 1842 d. 1922 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Son of Robert Burland Hudleston and grandson of John (1749-1835). Ensign, Madras Infantry, 1858; 18th Madras N.I., 1858; Lieut., 1859; Madras Staff Corps, 1866; Capt., 1870; Major, 1878; Lt.-Col., 1884; Col., 1888. Retired, 1890.
JOHN EDWARD LESLIE HUDDLESTON. b. 1853 d. 1924 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Eldest son of Graham Egerton Huddleston. Educated, Belfast. Served Government in India and Ceylon, chiefly in the Forest service, and was, for some years, a tea planter. Sport was his lifelong pursuit. Died at Ramelton, County Donegal, on 5th April, 1924, without issue. (See Chapter IX.)
JOHN WALTER HUDDLESTON, KT. b. 1817 d. 1890 <i>Branch—C.</i>	Son of Captain Thomas Huddleston of the Mercantile Marine by Alatheia, daughter of H. Hichens, of St. Ives, Cornwall. Ed., Ireland. Matriculated Trinity College, Dublin, 1835. Entered Grays Inn, 1836. Called to Bar, 1839. Engaged in many <i>Causes Célèbres</i> . Took Silk, 1857. M.P., Canterbury (Conservative), 1865-8. M.P., Norwich, 1874. "The Last of the Barons." Judge, Queen's Bench, 1874. An accomplished man, linguist, well read in French literature, brilliant conversationalist, authority on the turf. Except in name, his connection with the family unknown. Knighted, 1875 (see Dictionary of Natural Biography, vol. xxviii.). His wife was Lady Diana de Vere Beauclerk, daughter of the 9th Duke of St. Alban's. Bishop Wilberforce records the marriage in his diary, 18-12-1872: "To All Saints, Knightsbridge, to marry Lady Di. Back and to Zanzibar Committee."
JOSEPH HUDLESTON. b. 1637 d. 1700 <i>Branch—M.</i>	Sheriff of Cumberland, 1692. Son of Sir William. His wife was Bridget Hudleston of Hutton John.
JOSEPH WILLIAM AUCHER HUDDLESTON. b. 1736 d. 1814 <i>Branch—S.</i>	Son of Revd. William Huddleston (1685-1743). Always known as "William Orcher." Col.-Commandant 5th Royal Artillery. Served in America, the West Indies, France, and under Wolfe at Louisburgh. "The General was descended from the

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	ancient family of Salston Hall, Cambridge-shire, but his greatest pride was in having faithfully discharged his duty as a soldier and a christian." (Gentlemen's Magazine, vol. 84, part 1, p. 206).
JOSIAH ANDREW HUDLESTON. b. 1799. d. 1865 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Son of John Hudleston (1749-1835). At Haileybury, 1815-17. Madras Civil Service, 1818-1855. Collector, Madras. Grandfather of Francis Josiah.
LAWSON HUDLESTON. b. 1678 d. 1743 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Son of Andrew (1637-1705). Rector of Kelston, Somerset, 1710-1743. Prebendary of Wells; Archdeacon of Bath, 1735-6; Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, 1736. Grandfather of John (1749-1835).
LAWSON JOHN HUDLESTON. b. 1891 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Great Grandson of Col. Robert John Hudleston (1766-1859), M.C., 1915. Captain 5th Middlesex. Lecturer, Aberystwith University (1927).
NICHOLAS HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1370 d. <i>circa</i> 1410 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Brother of John (<i>circa</i> 1380-1460). Bailiff, Lincoln, 1397. Represented Lincoln in Parliament, 1404; Mayor, 1405-6 (Forgotten Lincoln).
NICHOLAS HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1589 d. <i>circa</i> 1640 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Married at Skellingthorpe on 2-11-1602, Mary Vaughan, and had a son named Valentine baptised there on 14-11-1603 (Parish records). It is believed that this son went to America and was the progenitor of some Huddlestons in the United States.
NIGEL HUDDLESTON. <i>circa</i> 1109 <i>Branch—Y.</i>	Lived at Huddleston, near Leeds. The earliest known to have lived there. In his old age he presented lands to the Monastery of Selby and became a Monk there. ("The Old Kingdom of Elmet," by Edmund Bogg).
OLIVER HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1481 d. <i>circa</i> 1541 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Sheriff of Lincoln, 1534. Probably son of Robert Huddleston of Lincoln (d. 1487). Witness to two wills in 1506 and 1524.
PUREFOY GAUNTLETT HUDDLESTON. b. 1887 d. 1916 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of Tristram Frederick Croft Huddleston. Captain, R.E. Killed in the Great War, near Ypres, on 25-3-1916, when in command of 84th Field Company.
RAUFF HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1435 d. 1505 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Sheriff Lincoln 1464, Mayor 1474. Merchant of the Staple of Calais. Buried in St. Mary of Wigford. See entry under Isabella, one of his three wives. Francis Mering, of Lincoln, gentleman, who made his will on 25th March, 1505/6, proved 14th May, 1506. (Reg. A. Déane at Doctor's Commons) left his land at Lincoln to Catherine "late wife of Ralph Huddlestone, for her life with remainder to Thos. Mering, his eldest son and his heirs." The remainder is left to Catherine Huddlestone and Thos. Mering, who are executors, and Sir William Mering is supervisor.

Name.

Remarks.

RALPH HUDLESTON, R.N.
b. 1864
Branch—H.J.

Son of William Hudleston, C.S.I., brother of Ferdinand. Born at Madras. Midshipman on H.M.S. "Achilles" during Egyptian War, 1882 (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star). Sub.-Lieut. of Bacchante, served with the Naval Brigade and landed with the Army during Burmah annexation War, 1885-7 (India medal, Burmah) 1885-7, clasp). Served in the Naval Brigade, landed at Bathurst, W. Africa, 1894, to suppress Fodi Silah, a rebellious slave-raiding chief; mentioned in despatches (General Africa Medal, Gambia, 1894, clasp). While in command of "Arrogant," assisted in saving the captain and eight sailors of the French ship "Leon XIII.," off the coast of Ireland in 1907. For this service he was awarded the "Medaille de Sauvetage," in gold, by the French Government, Captain (retired) 17th April, 1912. Rear-Admiral (retired), 1916. A keen genealogist.

RICHARD HUDLESTON.
living 1266
Branch—Y.

The last Hudleston to live at Huddleston, Yorkshire. His heir was his daughter, Beatrix, who married John de Melsa, and so conveyed the Manor to that family.

RICHARD HUDLESTON, KT.
b. *circa* 1282
d. *circa* 1334
Branch—M.

Son of John Hudleston, Kt. (b. c. 1245). Scots War, 1309-11 (present at Bannockburn, 1314) 1316. Commissioner of Array for Lancs., 1311 and 1326. Conservator of peace for Cumberland, 1321. In Gascony, 1324. Leader of detachments from Cumberland, 1325. Nephew and heir of Sir Adam. (Palgrave's Military Summonses temp. Edward I. and II.).

RICHARD HUDLESTON, KT.
b. *circa* 1440
d. *circa* 1484
Branch—M.

Son of Sir John (d. 1493). Escheator, Cumberland, 1464. On various occasions on commissions of array in Cumberland. Made a Knight banneret in Scotland on 24th July, 1482, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester (whose brother-in-law he was, having married a natural daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick). In 1483 he was appointed Receiver of all Lordships and Manors in Cumberland and Lancs. formerly belonging to Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, and Bailiff of Copeland.

RICHARD HUDDLESTON.
b. *circa* 1460
d. *circa* 1510
Branch—L.

B.A. Cambs. 1485-6, M.A. 1489. Proctor 1492-3. Rector of Great Gransden, Hunts, 1494-1501.

RICHARD HUDDLESTON.
b. *circa* 1550
d. *circa* 1590
Branch—S.

Sheriff of Oxfordshire 1579-80. Served in the Low Countries as Treasurer-at-Arms. M.P. for Lichfield 1588-9.

RICHARD HUDDLESTON.
b. 1546
d. 1585
Branch—L.

Son of Robert Huddleston of Pinchbeck (d. 1564) and brother of John (b. 1561). In his will, proved at Lincoln on 24th August, 1585, describes himself "of Pinchbeck, in

THE HUDDLESTONS

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	the parts of Holland, in the countie of Lincoln, Esquire." Bequeathed his freehold lands, etc., "to Rachell," his wife, for life, and after her death to his daughter Jane and "the heirs of her bodie lawfullie begotten and for want of such heirs to John Huddleston, my brother, for ever" on condition that John never sold or alienated them. Similarly he left his copyhold lands in Pinchbeck with similar conditions following. Strange that Richard made such stipulations when dying, seeing that he himself had alienated the Manor of Pinchbeck to William Ryvett of London in 1569.
RICHARD HUDLESTON. b. 1583 d. 1655 <i>Branch—H.J</i>	Youngest son of Andrew Hudleston, of Farington Hall, Lancs. After studying at Douai and Rome, joined the order of St. Benedict. He wrote "A Short and Plain Way to the Faith and Church," first published in 1688, reprinted 1844. Uncle of Father John, O.S.B., and younger brother of Joseph Hudleston of Hutton John. (Thomson Cooper's Biographical Dictionary. See also D.N.B. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 144-5).
RICHARD HUDLESTON. b. 1609 d. 1644 <i>Branch—M.</i>	A son of Ferdinand (b. 1577). Lieut.-Col. in the service of King Charles I. Slain at York on 16th June, 1644, and buried in the Minster next day.
RICHARD HUDDLESTON. b. 1768 d. 1847 <i>Branch—S.</i>	Major Cambs. Militia, J.P., D.L. Sheriff Cambs. and Hunts., 1834. Knight of the Order of Christ. On a brass in Sawston church:— "Near this spot lie the remains of Richard Huddleston, Esquire, of Sawston Hall, who was born on the 22nd of May, 1768, and terminated a life of religion and benevolence on the 16th September, 1847. Requiescat in pace." The brass has on it the representation of a figure with hands folded in prayer.
ROBERT DE HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1310 d. <i>circa</i> 1380 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Mayor of Lincoln 1341. Described as a wool stapler of Lincoln, 1375. Said to have founded "Hodylstones Chauntrie." ("Forgotten Lincoln." See also Cal. Pat. Rolls Ed. IV., Vol. I., 1413-16, p. 371, and Cal. Pat. Rolls Ed. IV., 1465-7, Vol. I., with reference to John Huddleston's Chauntrie, etc.).
ROBERT HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1468 d. 1528 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of Robert (1425-1487). The first known Huddleston to settle in Rowston. Father of John and Godfrey. See note below.

NOTE.--There was formerly a window in Rowston Church to the memory, among others, of Robert Hodleston and his wife. The inscription on it was: "Orate pro bono statu Roberte Hodleston et Emmotae consortis suae" (Gervase Hollis, "Church Notes," 1634-1642). The Rev. W. Lewty, of Rowston, says the window no longer exists. It is thought that the Robert and wife commemorated were "Robert of Ritson," who died in 1528 whose wife, Emmotae, is believed to have predeceased him.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
ROBERT HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1425 d. 1487 <i>Branch</i> —L.	A "tinctor" of Lincoln. Sheriff 1474, Mayor 1480. Buried at St. Peter at Arches. In his will, proved on 3rd April, 1488, appears:—"To be buried in Alto Choro of St. Peter at Arches. To my sons Oliver £40, Robert £40 (Robert to be under guardianship until he shall become a priest). To Oliver Huddlestons four sons and two daughters 12s. 4d. each." Bequests also to Edward and William Huddleston, father of John Huddleston, Robert Huddleston and others.
ROBERT HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1518 d. 1564 <i>Branch</i> —L.	Son of Geoffrey Huddleston (d. 1558). A freeholder of Lincoln 1561 (John Bean King). In his will, proved at Lincoln on 23rd Nov., 1564, describes himself as "Roberte Hudlestonne of Pinchbeck in the countie of Lincoln. Gent." Father of Richard (1546-85), of John (1561-1621/2), and of Elizabeth, Beatrice, Emma, Jane and Millicent. Husband of Alice, née Winter, all beneficiaries. Believed to be identical with Rowland Hudlestone mentioned in "Lincolnshire Pedigrees."
ROBERT HODLESTON, KT. b. <i>circa</i> 1597 d. 1657 <i>Branch</i> —S.	Sir Robert was Keeper of the King's Game at Newmarket 1635-6. In 1622 he was allowed to go to Spain to fight for the King of Spain. Father of John (b. 1636, d. 1700), a Jesuit known as John Dormer. A memorial on south wall of Sawston chancel in the form of a shield with the Huddleston crest, etc., on it, reads:—"Within this chapell lyeth ye bodyes of Henry Hodleston, Esqre., Robert Hodleston, Knyghte, son of ye sayed Henry, and Lieutenant Colonell Henry Hodleston, Br. of ye sayed Robert Dyed the 24th March, 1664/5, and Elizabeth, his wife, who dyed ye 20th of November, 1659."
ROBERT HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1776 d. 1826 <i>Branch</i> —Scottish (?).	Born at Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. A schoolmaster and a learned antiquarian. Published a new edition of Toland's "History of the Druids" in 1814. (Maunder's "Treasury of Biography," 1851, p. 431).
ROBERT CHARLES TREVOR HUDDLESTON. b. 1869 d. 1908 <i>Branch</i> —L.	Seventh son of Graham Egerton Huddleston. A District Traffic Officer on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. b. 6th August, 1869. Married Rose Stoddart, daughter of Col. Stoddart, in Bombay Cathedral on 20th March, 1899. Died at Ajmere, Rajputana on 7th August, 1908. (See Chapter IX.)
ROBERT HORACE HUDLESTON. b. 1836 d. 1881 <i>Branch</i> —H.J.	Son of Robert Burland Hudleston and grandson of John (1749-1835). Ensign Bengal Infantry 1855, 69th Bengal Infantry 1856, Lt. 1856, Bengal Staff Corps 1862, Capt. 1867, Major 1875, Lt.-Col. (retd. 1880). Served as Adjutant Punjaub Infantry with the force under Sir Sidney Cotton on the Eusofzie frontier 1858. Present at the affairs of Chingli and Siltana. Dy. Commissioner of Berar.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
ROBERT JOHN HUDLESTON. b. 1766 d. 1859 <i>Branch—H.J.</i>	Brother of John (1749-1835). Madras Cavalry Cadet 1782, Lt.-Col. 1804. Fought at Assaye and Gawilghar (1st India Medal 1799-1826, three clasps). Retired 1812. Great grandfather of Lawson John.
ROWLAND HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1450 d. <i>circa</i> 1510 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Mayor of Lincoln 1501.
SAMUEL HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1580 d. <i>circa</i> 1650 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Chamberlain Lincoln 1647. Probably the same Samuel who, with three others, was dismissed from the East India Company's service in 1609.
SARA MARGARET HUDDLESTON. b. 1864 <i>Branch—N.K.</i>	Daughter of Captain John Huddleston, U.S.A. Educated Normal and High Schools and at National and Columbian Universities. M.D. 1901. Member of various American clubs and associations, notably historical, geographical and travel clubs. Author of "Mrs. Southworth and her Cottage," and "The Sunny South West." A genealogist with keen interest in Huddleston pedigrees. (See "Who's Who" in the National Capitol).
SISLEY HUDDLESTON. b. 1883 <i>Branch—C. (?)</i>	Born Barrow-in-Furness. Educated Manchester and Paris. Author and journalist. Specialist in international politics and economics. Greatly interested in literature, art and the theatre. A prolific writer on many subjects and author of numerous publications. According to "Who's Who" has "no recreations, finding sufficient amusement and occupation in work."
THOMAS DE HUDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1265 d. <i>circa</i> 1335 <i>Branch—Y.</i>	Admitted a Freeman of York in 1301 (from the Freeman of York Surtees Soc.—J. B. King). Possibly represented York in Parliament in 1330
THOMAS DE HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1350 d. <i>circa</i> 1400 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Bailiff of Lincoln 1384.
THOMAS HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1520 d. 1570 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Son of Geoffrey (d. 1558) and brother of Robert (d. 1564). Churchwarden of Rowston 1562-3 and in several other years. In his will, proved at Lincoln "the last day of July, 1570," he bequeaths a small sum "to the Mother Church at Lincoln," legacies to his daughters Rose and Grace, also to the Vicar of Rowston and others. The residue to "Jane Hudlestonne my wife." He had a posthumous son, Edmund, baptised at Rowston 1st January, 1570/1, who was living in June, 1585.
THOMAS HUDDLESTON. b. 1750 d. 1821 <i>Branch—L.</i>	Father of John (1787-1850) and grandfather of Graham Egerton. A merchant of Lincoln in partnership with his son William. According to his will, proved at Lincoln on 22nd January, 1822, he left, <i>inter alia</i> , subject

Name.

Remarks.

to the life interest of his "dear wife Mary" (née Gent), one thousand pounds to each of his sons William, John and Gent. To his daughter Barbara one thousand. To his grandson, Henry Huddleston Byron, five hundred pounds. His will refers to his "messuage maltkin granary yard garden and piece or parcel of pasture land adjoining thereto at Lincoln." These premises were probably at Waterside, below St. Swithin's Church.

THOMAS RODERICK HUDDLESTON. Son of Gent Huddleston (1796-1852). Born b. 1832 at Lincoln on 31st March. Went to the d. 1919 United States in 1851 and lived there most of his life. Admitted to the Bar 1856. Practised as a solicitor, State Attorney of Minnesota, and commanded a company in the Civil War with rank of captain. Leaving several descendants in America, he returned to England late in life and died at Louth, Lincs., on the 14th February, 1919.
Branch—L.

TRISTRAM HUDDLESTON. Lay Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral (Harl. Society's Publication 1903. Lincolnshire Pedigrees, p. 519). Son of Tristram and grandson of George Huddleston (d. 1613). Was a cousin of Tristram Huddleston, Burghersh Chanter of Lincoln Cathedral 1690-1.

TRISTRAM FREDERICK CROFT HUDDLESTON. Second son of Rev. G. J. Huddleston and father of A. J. C. Huddleston and of Purefoy Gauntlett. Educated at Eton where he was Head of the School. Scholar and Fellow King's Coll., Cambridge. Powis Medallist 1868-70, Browne Medallist 1868-9, First Class Classics 1871. Bursar 1872-80. Classical Lecturer 1871-6, B.A. 1873, M.A. 1874.
A street in the Primrose Hill district of London is named after him, as Head of Eton, when the property fell to the School.
Branch—L.

VALENTINE HUDDLESTON. Son of Nicholas Huddleston and Mary, née Vaughan, his wife. Born at Skellingthorpe and presumed to be the father of the Valentine Huddleston who settled in the United States and died there, aged 99.
b. 1603
Branch—L.

NOTE.—Miss S. M. Huddleston, M.D., of Washington, D.C., says:—"Valentine Huddlestone arrived at the Port of Annapolis, Md., 1663." Also: "Val. bought 600 acres near Henry Huddlestone, in Pensylvannia. Valentine owned a number of pieces of land in Maryland." In the Land Office, Court of Appeals, Annapolis, Maryland, entries of early settlers, 1633-80, Vol. I., there are several references to land transfers against the name of Valentine Huddlestone, dating between 1663 and 1670.

WILLIAM DE HUDDLESTON. Chapman of York and admitted a Freeman 1353. (The Freeman of York—Surtees Soc., Vol. 96, J. B. King).
Branch—Y.

WILLIAM HUDDLESTON, Kt. Bailiff of Alanston. Represented Northants in Parliament 1411, also in 1415-16. Served in the French Wars of Henry V.
d. 1422
Branch—Northants.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1460 d. 1500 <i>Branch</i> —S.	Married Isabel, fifth daughter of John, Marquis of Montagu, brother of the Earl of Warwick, the Kingmaker. Entered into possession of Sawston on the partition of the Neville Estates, 1496. Was Bailiff of Cockermonth.
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1485 d. 1541 <i>Branch</i> —C (?)	Abbot of Stratford Langthorne, Essex, 1523, until the Dissolution, 1538.
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1525 d. 1583 <i>Branch</i> —L.	Churchwarden Rowston 1563-4, 1566, 1580. Buried at Rowston 1st Feb., 1585-6.
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. 1549 d. 1628 <i>Branch</i> —M.	Son of Anthony and grandfather of Sir William. Represented Cumberland in Parliament 1601, and was Sheriff 1617.
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON, Kt. b. 1603 d. 1668/9 <i>Branch</i> —M.	Son of Ferdinand (b. 1577). A distinguished Royalist. Raised, paid and clothed a regiment for Charles I., for whom he fought with great valour. A grateful Charles II. allowed him to die in Carlisle gaol for debt!
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. 1780 d. <i>circa</i> 1830 <i>Branch</i> —L.	Eldest son of Thomas Huddleston (1750-1821). Married Easter Drummond. Sheriff Lincoln 1818. Mayor 1829. ("Fogotten Lincoln.") Was also an Alderman.
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. 1793 d. 1855 <i>Branch</i> —H.J.	Son of John (1749-1835). Father of William (1826-1894). At Haileybury 1809-10. Madras Civil Service 1811-1840. Judge of S.D.F.A.
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. <i>circa</i> 1820 d. <i>circa</i> 1870 <i>Branch</i> —L.	A distant cousin of William (b. 1780). Sheriff of Lincoln 1862 ("Forgotten Lincoln.") The last Huddleston known to hold an official position in Lincoln.
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. 1826 d. 1894 <i>Branch</i> —H.J.	Son of William (1793-1855). Educated at Haileybury 1843-4. Entered Madras Civil Service 1845. Secretary to Govt. Madras 1870. Chief Secretary 1875. Member of Council Madras 1877-82. Acting Governor 1881. The only Huddleston of all who served in India mentioned in Buckland's Indian Biography! Succeeded to Hutton John in 1861. J.P. Cumberland. C.S.I. 1882.
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON. b. 1685 d. 1743 <i>Branch</i> —S.	Priest, O.S.B., 1701. Priest-in-charge of the Brindle Mission 1717-21. Recanted and became an Anglican priest in 1729. In 1732 was presented to the living of Tirley, Gloucestershire, and afterwards became Rector of Newenden, Kent, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to George II.
WILLIAM REGINALD HERBERT HUDDLESTON.	Son of William Herbert and grandson of Edward Huddleston, J.P., D.L. Assumed

Name.

Remarks.

b. 1841
Branch—S.

name of Huddleston on death of D. A. L. Huddleston, his cousin, when he succeeded to Sawston. Has sold some of the Sawston lands. At one time known in racing circles as "Mr. Reggie Herbert." At the age of 85 put forward a claim to the Barony of Montagu. Resides at Clytha, Mon.

WILFRID HUDLESTON
HUDLESTON.

b. 1828
d. 1909
Branch—H.J.

M.A., F.R.S., J.P., F.G.S. Son of John Simpson, M.D., of Knaresborough, who in 1867 assumed, by Royal license, the surname of Hudleston, in right of his wife Elizabeth, née Ward, a descendant of Wilfrid Hudleston, of Hutton John, who died in 1728/9. Educated York and Uppingham and St. John's, Cambridge. B.A. 1850, M.A. 1853. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1855. Great traveller, geologist, and author. President Geological Society, Mineralogical Society 1892-4. In 1897 awarded the Wollaston Gold Medal.

WILFRID HENRY HUDLESTON.

b. 1872
d. 1927
Branch—H.J.

Son of Rev. John Henry Hudleston and nephew of above. Born at Shrewsbury 13th March, 1872. Educated at Winchester and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. M.A. 1898. Honours Class Tripos. Member of the Church Assembly and of York Diocesan Conference. Was Captain 3rd Volunteer Batt. West Riding Regiment. Died suddenly at Rillington, near Malton, Yorkshire, on 7th November, 1927.

WILFRID EDWARD HUDLESTON.

b. 1872
Branch—H.J.

Son of Lt.-Col. Wilfred Hudleston, M.S.L., and nephew of William Hudleston, C.S.I. Born Madras 1872. Served Nile 1898 (two medals) and in Great War. Despatches 6 times. D.S.O. 1917, C.M.G. 1918, C.B.E. 1919, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1893. Colonel R.A.M.C. Retired 1921. Croix de Guerre.


WILLOUGHBY BAYNES
HUDDLESTON.

b. 1866
Branch—L.

Fifth son of Graham Egerton Huddleston. C.M.G. for war services in Mesopotamia, thrice mentioned in despatches. Served also as Naval Transport Officer, Calais, again mentioned in despatches. Silver medal Royal Humane Society and Stanhope gold medal 1890 for rescuing in the Indian Ocean a sailor who had fallen among sharks. Thanks of Commander-in-Chief, East India station, for services on McKran Coast, 1898. When in command of R.M.S. "Dufferin" brought home for Coronation of King George a contingent of Indian officers. Decorated with Coronation medal. Other medals—African General Service (clasp Somaliland), three "Great War" medals including 1914-15 Star and Victory medal with oak emblems. For life story see Chapter IX.


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